

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

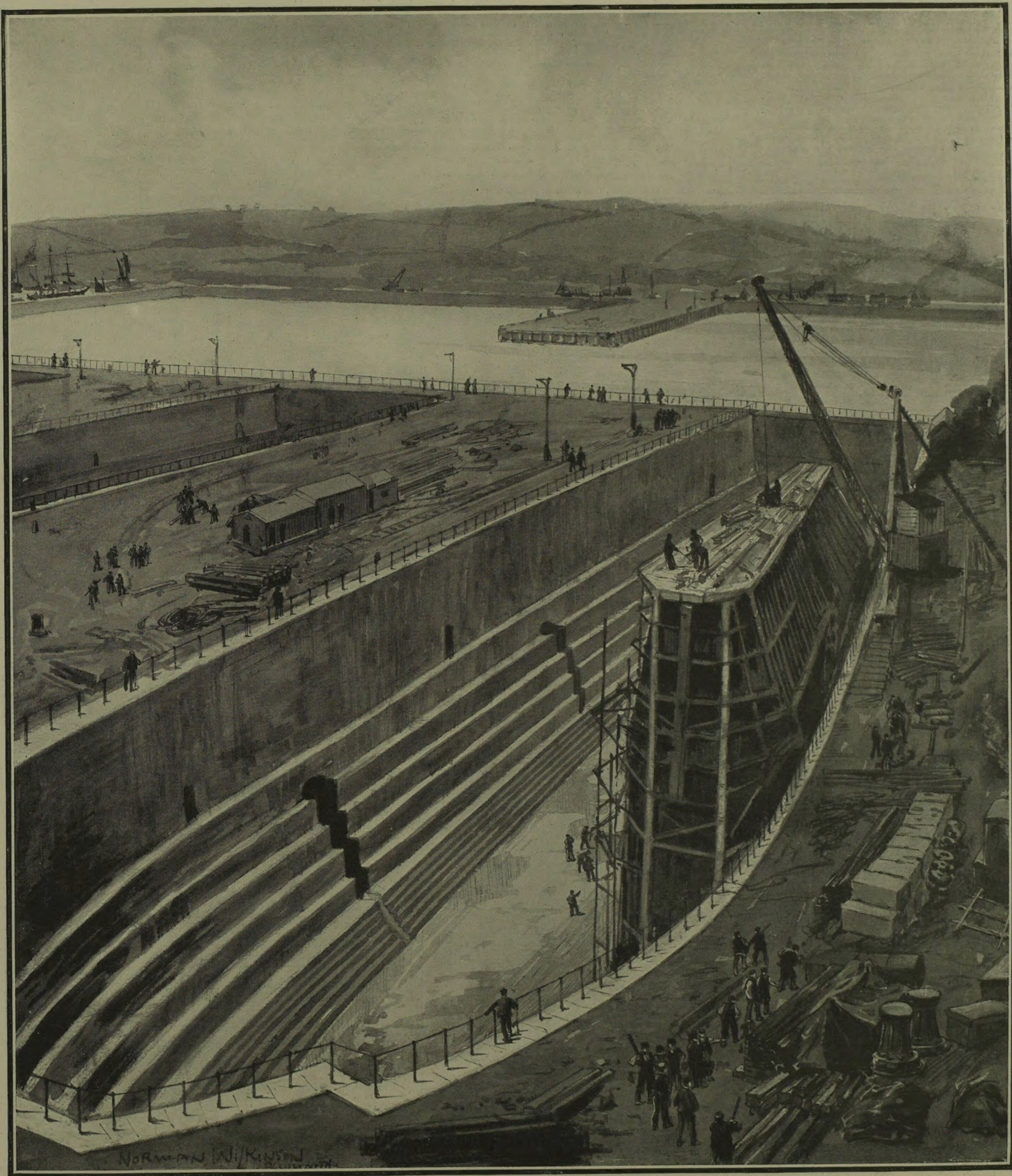
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3540.—VOL. CXXX.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1907.

SIXPENCE.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



DEVONPORT'S NEW £4,500,000 HOSPITAL FOR DAMAGED BRITISH WAR-SHIPS: A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL PART OF THE NORTH EXTENSION OF DEVONPORT DOCKYARD, OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON THURSDAY LAST.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT DEVONPORT.

It need hardly be pointed out that the final issue of naval warfare depends to a considerable extent on the rapidity with which the opposing nations can refit and replace on the active list battle-ships and other war-vessels damaged by the enemy. Thus the north extension of the Dockyard at Devonport, which was opened by the Prince of Wales on Thursday, must be reckoned amongst our most valuable naval assets. The dry dock shown in the foreground is 650 feet long; the closed basin in the background has an area of 35½ acres; the extension covers nearly 120 acres. The total cost of the new work was about four and a half millions sterling. In the centre of the dock is a caisson in course of construction.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. CORRIDOR BRITISH ROYAL MAIL HARWICH-HOOK OF HOLLAND ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT. EXPRESS SERVICES TO BERLIN, DRESDEN, LEIPZIG, MUNICH AND VIENNA. Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m.

The Harwich-Hook of Holland Express Train is heated throughout by steam, and the temperature can be regulated in each compartment. Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars between the Hook of Holland, Berlin, Cologne, and Bâle.

ANTWERP, for BRUSSELS, via HARWICH.
Dep. from Liverpool Street Station at 8.40 p.m. every Week-day.
IMPROVED SERVICES to Harwich from Scotland, the North and Midlands. Corridor Vested Trains, heated in winter by steam. Dining and Breakfast Cars between York and Harwich. Through Corridor Carriages between Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Harwich.
The Company's Steamers are Twin-Screw Vessels, and sail under the British Flag.
HAMBURG by G.S.N. Co.'s Steamers, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ESBJERG, for Denmark and Scandinavia, by the Danish Royal Mail Steamers of the Förfenede Line of Copenhagen. Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Particulars of the Continental Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.

LIVERPOOL STREET HOTEL, one of the finest in London, adjoins Terminus. Particulars of H. C. AMENDT, Manager.

PARIS AND BACK 1st Class 39/3
By the Brighton Co.'s NEWHAVEN AND DIEPPE ROUTE, every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. Leaving Victoria 10.0 a.m. 9.10 p.m., London Bridge 9.10 p.m. Return from PARIS (St. Lazare) by the Day or Night Service up to and including the Day Service of the following Tuesday.
Details of Continental, L.R. & S.C.R., London Bridge.

P. & O. COMPANY'S INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICES.

P. & O. FREQUENT SAILINGS TO GIBRALTAR, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, BOMBAY, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

P. & O. Cheap Return Tickets, Pleasure Cruises, and Round the World Tours.—For particulars apply at the London Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., or Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

THE ABERDEEN LINE
To NATAL, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, and EAST AFRICA.
Next Sailings from London:
INSIZWA Mar. 5.
INCHANGA Mar. 15.
First and Second Class only.
Every up-to-date Convenience.
For full particulars apply to JOHN T. RENNIE, SON, and CO., 4, East India Avenue, E.C.; West End Agency, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL,
SPRING TOURS, 13 to 32 days, £12 to £42 inclusive.
Sailings every 10 days by Royal Mail Steamers.
TOUR-SEJOUR to MONTESTORIL.
The new Winter Resort near Lisbon. Frost & Snow unknown.
23 to 27 days, £16; 1st Class throughout.
SPECIAL EASTER TOURS.
ANTONY (6400 tons), Liverpool 18th March, London 21st March.
(The maiden voyage of this magnificent TWIN SCREW STEAMER.)
AMBROSE (4500 tons), Liverpool 30th March, London 1st April.
BOOTH LINE, 8, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.
30, James Street, Liverpool.

PLEASURE CRUISES TO SUNNY LANDS
by the ORIENT COMPANY'S
twinscrew Steamships.
"ORONTES," 4,023 tons register,
12th April to 4th May.
"OPHIR," 6,814 tons register,
14th May to 3rd June.
Managers, F. GREEN and CO., and ANDERSON, ANDERSON and CO., London.
For passage apply to the latter firm at 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., or 28, Cockspur Street, S.W.

CANARY ISLANDS.—LAS PALMAS.
SANTA CATALINA HOTEL. (English). Patronised by H.M. The King of Spain.
Electric light throughout. Beautiful gardens of about 20 acres facing the sea. Golf, tennis, croquet, billiards. English physician and trained nurse.
THE CANARY ISLANDS CO. (Limited), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

ROYAL ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB POOR, MARGATE.
And late of Old Kent Road, London. Established 1782.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY the KING.
320 Children Fed, Clothed, and Educated Free of Cost to their Parents.
APPRENTICE FEES GRANTED ON LEAVING.
PLEASE SEND A DONATION.
Hon. ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, Treasurer.
FREDERIC H. MADDEN, Secretary.
Offices: 93, Cannon Street, E.C.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE. MR. TREE.
Every Evening at 8, SHAKESPEARE'S ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2. Tel.: 1777 Gerrard.

LONDON HIPPODROME.
TWICE DAILY At 2 and 8 p.m.
AN ENTERTAINMENT OF UNEXAMPLED BRILLIANCE.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE
For MARCH. PRICE ONE SHILLING.
Contents.
FRÄULEIN SCHMIDT and MR. ANSTRUTHER. Letters XLVIII-LIII. By the Author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden."
SOME MILITARY MEMORIES OF SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.
THE VOYAGE OF THE "VENTURER." By Arthur H. Henderson.
MARLBOROUGH AND SAVERNAKE. By A. G. Bradley.
THE LAND OF MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN. By Leonard Huxley.
"STRONG RICK O' TAXAL." By Emma Brooke.
ELECTRIC WAVES AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. By W. A. Shennstone, F.R.S.
THE BILLINGSLEY ROSE. By J. H. Yorall, M.P.
By A. E. W. Mason, M.P.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

H MAXWELL PRIDEAUX (Bristol).—Thanks for your letter and problem, which we are sure will be as good as usual. We share your feelings in the other matter.

E J WINTER-WOOD.—Your communication duly to hand. Thanks for kind opinion.

GIRINDRA CHANDRA-MUKHERJI (Bengal).—Your problem to hand, with thanks. Solutions of Holiday Problems correct.

HERWARD.—The B P prevents the escape of King at B 2nd in the variation 1. K to K 3rd.

J F W (Upper Norwood).—I here is no error in Problem No. 3276.

E MAUER (Berlin).—Much obliged.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3267 to 3269 received from Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktachacha, India); of No. 3271 from A H Brasher (Lahore) and J W Beatty (Toronto); of No. 3272 from Gertrude M Field (Athol, Mass.), J W Beatty, Rev. C J Wilkinson (Warelesley), Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), and Frank William Atchinson (Crowthorne); of No. 3173 from F R Pickering (Forest Hill), Rev. C G Wilkinson, J W Beatty (Toronto), Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), and C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3274 from T Roberts, W M Eglinton (Handsworth), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), Clement C Danby, K R B F (St. Wilfrids), Ernst Mauer (Berlin), R G Bennett, Rev. C G Wilkinson, S J England (South Woodford) and J A S Hanbury (Birmingham); of No. 3275 from C E Perugini, H S Brandreth (Mentone), C S Thornhill, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), Clement C Danby (London), J McAdam (Manchester), and Ernst Mauer (Berlin).

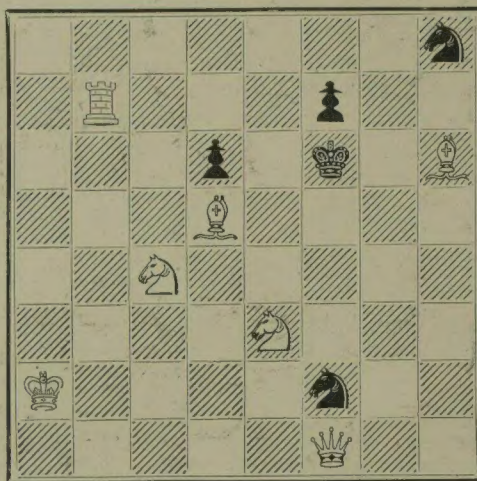
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3276 received from Albert Wolff (Putney), Stettin, F Henderson (Leeds), J A Webb (Bishops Stortford), Hereward, J G C (Doncaster), S J England (South Woodford), R C Widdicombe, C E Perugini, H S Brandreth (Mentone), G W Chandler (Southsea), Walter S Forester (Bristol), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), Clement C Danby, Sorrento, Laura Greaves (Shelton), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), A Groves (Southend), Sergeant Brennan, Shadforth, J D Tucker (Ilkley), J Hopkinson (Derby), Charles Burnett, E J Winter-Wood, R Worters (Canterbury), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), H T Manning (Liverpool), and G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3275.—By GODFREY HEATHCOTE.

1. Q to R 5th is the author's intention, but there is a second solution by 1. Q to Kt 3rd.

PROBLEM No. 3278.—By GEORGE J. HICKS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN AUSTRIA.

Game played in the International Tournament at Vienna, between Messrs. SCHLECHTER and PROKES.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	It proceeds with exactitude.	
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd		
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th		
4. B P takes P	K P takes P		
5. B to B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd		
6. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd		
7. P to K 3rd	P to Q R 3rd		
8. B to K 2nd	B to B 4th		

Kt to K 5th might here be tried. It promises some diversion from the threatened isolation of his Queen's Pawn.

9. Castles. B to K 2nd
10. P takes P B takes P
11. R to B sq
The steady piling-up of the attack, which here begins, should be studied in detail.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. H. S. BARLOW and W. E. ALLNUTT.

(French Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	26. Q to B 4th	Kt (B 4th) takes R P
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th		
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. R to Q 6th	Kt to B 6th
4. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 2nd		
5. Q to Kt 4th	P to Q B 4th		
6. Kt to K B 3rd	P takes P		
7. Kt takes P	Q to Kt 3rd		

8. R to Q Kt 5th P to Q R 3rd
9. B to R 4th Kt to Q B 3rd
10. Kt takes P
A sound sacrifice, fully justified by the position.

11. Q takes P (ch) P takes Kt
12. B to Kt 5th B to K 2nd
13. Kt takes Q P Q to R 4th (ch)
14. P to Q B 3rd Q takes B
15. B takes B Q to K 5th (ch)
16. K to B sq Q takes Kt

17. Q takes Q Kt takes B
18. Q to Q 6th Kt to B sq
19. R to Q sq B to Q 2nd
20. P to K B 2nd B to Kt 4th (ch)
21. K to B 4th Kt (B sq) to Kt 3
22. P to Kt 3rd Castles
23. K R to K sq B to B 3rd
24. P to K R 4th Kt to B 4th
25. Q to K 6th (ch) K to R sq

26. R takes Kt
27. R takes B
28. K takes Kt
29. P to Q Kt 3rd
30. K to K 2nd
31. P to Q Kt 3rd
32. K to K 3rd
33. Q takes B P
34. Q to K 4th (ch)
35. Q to Q 4th (ch)
36. Q to Kt 6th
37. Q to Kt 6th
38. K to B 3rd
39. P to K 6th

40. P to B 5th
41. K to Kt 2nd
42. P to B 5th
43. K to R 3rd
44. K to Kt 4th
45. K to B 3rd
46. P to Q B 6th
47. K to Kt 4th
48. P to B 6th
49. Q takes R
50. P to K 7th, and wins.

This advance brings the game to an end. It has been an interesting struggle, keenly fought, well won, and studiously defended.

The January issue of *La Stratégie* contains, by way of supplement, a selection of 160 problems from those composed by Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood since he published his "Chess Souvenirs" in 1886. Our solvers need scarcely be reminded of the characteristic style of the author, for many of the examples given are quoted from this column; but it is only a collection like this that gives any idea of the fertility and resourcefulness of Mr. Winter-Wood's invention.

PARLIAMENT.

THE incarceration of over fifty militant Suffragettes left the House of Commons free to continue the debate on the Address with comparative equanimity. Irish members complained that after three-and-a-half years of the Land Act only six hundred reinstatements had been made out of 6600 who had applied, and denounced Lord Clanricarde. Mr. Birrell recognised that the evicted tenants were only asking Parliament to complete the performance of the bargain come to in 1903. By the end of April he hoped that every claim would have been settled. Lord Clanricarde's estates were haunted by the ghosts of murdered men, and were a danger to the community. The State was justified in saying to his Lordship, "Stand on one side. You are unfit for these obligations. We will discharge them in your name." Mr. Walter Long admitted that the decision of the Chief Secretary was justified by facts. In his first speech as Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, Dr. Macnamara protested that the statistics relating to vaccination were as confusing as those relating to Tariff Reform. The Government intended to make the obtaining of certificates of exemption less onerous than heretofore. Discussing the coming Colonial Conference, Mr. Winston Churchill agreed with Mr. Balfour that we should not try to measure the money value of the services exchanged between the Mother-country and the Colonies. The British Empire was not a business proposition, but was framed on the principles of a family. They would consider whether the Colonies could be represented on the Council of Defence, and also various strategic principles governing Imperial and Colonial naval and military needs. Earl Percy moved a resolution deploring the postponement of social reform for revolutionary Constitutional changes. To interfere with the House of Lords would be to make the Crown sole arbiter between the Ministers and the people, and expose it to the artillery of party criticism. Mr. Asquith vowed that if the Government scheme for Ireland contained any provision inconsistent with his previous pledges he would leave the Cabinet. They merely intended to emancipate the Imperial Parliament from business it had no time to do. The Peers were forcing the Liberals to play under conditions in which the latter could never win the game, making a caricature and a mockery of representative government.

In the House of Lords Lord Lovat attacked the naval and military policy of the Government. Lord Tweedmouth replied that the institution of nucleus crews had wonderfully diminished the number of ships out of repair, and that the Fleet was in a stronger position than ever before. He regretted that Lord Lovat had become the mouthpiece of alarmists and scaremongers.

CHATTO AND WINDUS, PUBLISHERS.

NEW NOVELS BY WELL-KNOWN AUTHORS.

2s. 6d. NET EACH, NOT 6s.

THE SPANISH NECKLACE.

By B. M. CROKER.

With Eight Illustrations by FRED. PEGRAM.

THE GHOST. By ARNOLD BENNETT, Author of "The Grand Babylon Hotel." SECOND IMPRESSION.

ISRAEL RANK. By ROY HORNIMAN, Author of "Bellamy the Magnificent." SECOND IMPRESSION.

THE OBLIGING HUSBAND. By FRANK BARRETT. With Frontispiece in Colours by STEPHEN REID.

A FREE SOLITUDE. By ALICE PERRIN, Author of "East of Suez." [March 7.]

TALES FOR THE HOMES. By Twenty-Six Well-Known Authors. Edited by Rev. J. MARCHANT. Published for the Benefit of the BARNARDO MEMORIAL FUND. With Three Portraits. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. net.

SWITZERLAND AND ITS PEOPLE. By CLARENCE ROOK. With Fifty-Six Plates in COLOURS by EFFIE JARDINE, and Twenty-Four in Half-Tone. Fcap. 4to, cloth, 20s. net.

JULIE DE LESPINASSE. By The MARQUIS DE SÉGUR. Authorised English Version. With Photogravure Portrait. Demy 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. net.

MOLIÈRE: a Biography. By H. C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR. With Ten Illustrations by JOB. Royal 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d. net.

London: CHATTO AND WINDUS, 111, St. Martin's Lane.

TENBY FOR WINTER.

The land of sunshine and flowers. Where snow is unknown. Where every day is a May day. 6 hours from Puddington. Through trains 8.45 and 11.20 a.m. Send postcard to Town Clerk for free Illustrated Album, containing full particulars of Hotels and Apartments.

40-H.P. NAPIER SIX-CYLINDER CHASSIS. Owner placing body on his new 60-h.p. Napier. Suitable for any type of body. Must be sold at once. Owner leaving for Australia. What offers?—Ralli, c/o Edge, 14, New Burlington Street, London.

MESSRS. BASSANO, ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHERS, 25, OLD BOND STREET, W.

Beg to announce that they are now booking appointments for Their Majesties' Drawing Rooms and Levees.

Messrs. Bassano have installed a new system of electric light, which makes artificial light pictures equal to the best daylight productions.

Appointments may be made by letter or wire.

THE INSPECTION OF COURT PICTURES IS CORDIALLY INVITED.

Telephone: 1552 Gerrard. Telegraphic Address: "Portraiture," London.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

PAID IN ADVANCE.

{ Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 0s. 3d.
INLAND. { Six Months, 14s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 15s. 3d.
{ Three Months, 7s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 3d.

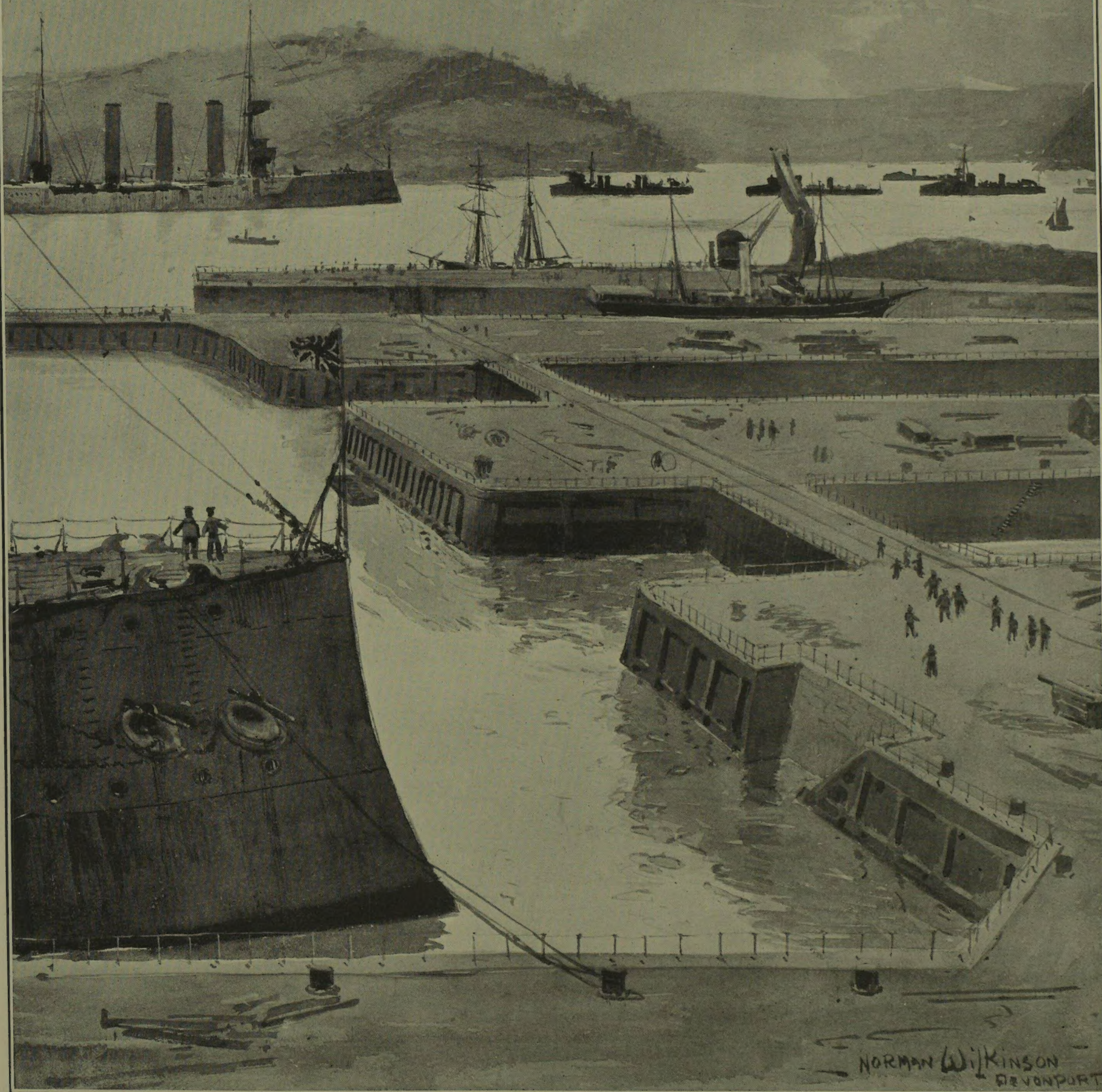
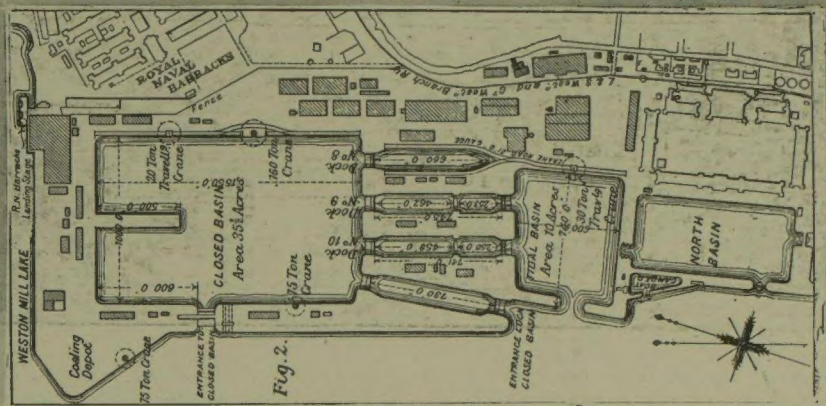
{ Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £2 10s. 3d.
ABROAD. { Six Months, 25s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, £27 10s. 3d.
{ Three Months, 12s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 13s. 3d.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, in English money; by cheque, crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited"; or by Post Office Order, payable at the East Strand Post Office to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 172, Strand, London, W.C.

THE LARGEST WAR-PORT IN THE WORLD: DEVONPORT.

DRAWING BY NORMAN WILKINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT DEVONPORT; PLAN REPRODUCED FROM "ENGINEERING" BY COURTESY OF THE PROPRIETORS

A PLAN OF THE EXTENSION.



The "Vivid."

THE ENTRANCE-LOCK TO THE NEW NAVAL DOCKS AT DEVONPORT, MARKED BY THE ADMIRALTY YACHT "VIVID," ON WHICH THE PRINCE OF WALES ENTERED THE EXTENSION.

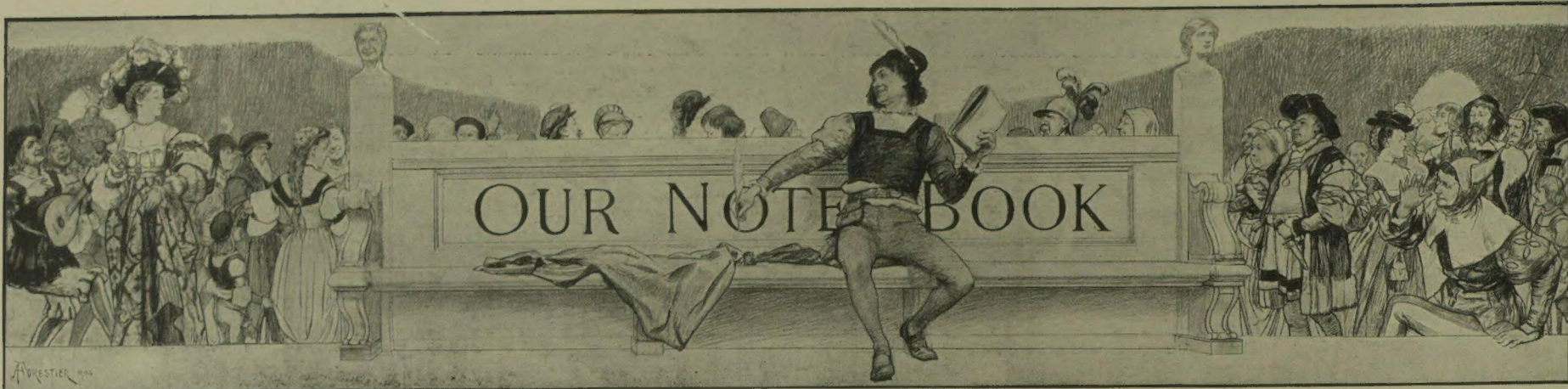
BASINS.

Tidal Basin	16 acres.
" "	Depth: 32 feet at low water.
Closed Basin	35½ acres.
" "	Depth: 32 feet 6 inches.

The new works have made Devonport the best-equipped and largest war-port in the world. They include a fine tidal basin, with an entrance direct from the Hamoaze, and a closed basin, which has been provided with an entrance from the Hamoaze, which can be used for dry-docking men-of-war. Devonport has now three new docks, which can take even the biggest men-of-war, apart from the entrance-lock.

DOCKS.

Entrance-Lock	730 feet long.
Dock No. 4	480 "
" " 5	745 "
" " 6	741 "
All entrances 95 feet wide.	



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is very interesting to learn that they have found Shakspeare's portrait in a tavern, especially as that is very much the place where they would have found Shakspeare. I have no knowledge, nor even any comprehension, of the subtle and minute method by which gentlemen who are art-experts are enabled to say apparently for certain what such a portrait is; but certainly there is nothing at all unreasonable in the idea of Shakspeare's being painted by some early admirer of his on the panel of an inn, or in Shakspeare's sitting still to have it painted, so long as they gave him beer enough. I see in one newspaper that a doubt has been raised about the probability of such an episode, and I gather from the context that this doubt was raised in the interests of the Bacon-Shakspeare School. I suppose that this particular Baconian thought that all portraits of Shakspeare ought to be portraits of Bacon; and if they weren't, why then they weren't portraits of Shakspeare. There seems to be something a little mixed in this line of thought; but I have no time to unravel it now. In any case, what the Baconian said about the new portrait was this: "Does it seem very likely that the raw country youth who, practically penniless and burdened with a wife and three children, joins a band of strolling players in 1587, and is heard of the year after as earning a precarious living outside the theatre doors, and who, not until four years later, takes his first essay to the publishers, has his portrait in oils done in 1588—the presumed date of the above picture?"

There may be in this school of thought swift and splendid connections of ideas which I am too dull to follow. But I do not quite understand why having a wife and three children should prevent a man's having his portrait painted. Painters do not commonly insist on their models being celibate, as if they were a sacred and separate order of monks. There is nothing to show that Shakspeare paid for it, or if he did pay for it, that he paid much; and it does not seem, on the face of it, very likely that a man would pay much for a comparatively rude painting in a wayside inn. Suppose we were talking of some man whom we knew to have been a poor actor at one time, travelling from place to place like any other actor, but whom we also knew to be a man of arresting personality, perhaps of fascination. Would there be anything improbable about some friend or flatterer of his youth having sketched him in some small town in which he stayed? Suppose we were speaking of Henry Irving. Should we be surprised to find in any lodging-house at which he had stopped when a lad that the son of the house, who had a taste for photography, had photographed him for nothing? Should we be surprised if some sentimental old lady had "done" him in water-colours? There is nothing to prevent Irving's having been quite as poor as Shakspeare; and certainly there is no reason to deny that Shakspeare was as attractive as Irving.

It may seem a trivial matter; but it is not trivial, because it is typical. The discussion touching whether Bacon wrote Shakspeare is only important because it happens to be the battle-ground of two historical methods, of two kinds of judgment. In itself it matters little whether Bacon was Shakspeare or whether Shakspeare was Bacon. Shakspeare, I fancy, would not much mind being robbed of his literary achievements; and I am sure that Bacon would be delighted to be relieved of his political history and reputation. Francis Lord Verulam would have been a happier man, certainly a better and more Christian man, if he also had gone down to drink ale at Stratford; if he had begun and ended his story in an inn. As far as the individual glory of the two men goes, the two men had this, and perhaps only this, in common: that they both at the end of their lives seem to have decided that all glory is vanity. But, as I say, the real interest of the matter lies in a certain historical and controversial method of which this paragraph that I have quoted is an excellent example.

The two arguments that often clash in history may be called the argument from detail and the argument from atmosphere. Suppose a man two hundred years hence were writing about London cabmen. He might know all the details that can be gathered from all the documents; he might know the numbers of all the cabs, the names of all the cabmen, the single and collective owners of all the vehicles in question, the fixed rate of pay and all the Acts of Parliament that in any way affected it. Yet he might not know the rich and subtle atmosphere of cabmen; their peculiar relations to the comfortable class who commonly employ them. He would not understand how paying the plain fare to a cabman is not the same as paying the plain fare to a tram-conductor. He would not understand how when a cabman overcharges it is not quite the same as if a butcher or a baker had overcharged. He would not grasp to what extent these men regard themselves as the temporary dependents, the temporary coachmen of the wealthy; he would not understand how even their bad language is an expression of that idea of dependence on the historic generosity of gentlemen. He would not comprehend how this strange class of man contrived to be insolent without being independent. It is just such atmospheres as this that history only exists in order to make real; and it is just such atmospheres as this that nearly all history neglects. But those who say that Bacon wrote Shakspeare are, so to speak, the maniacs of this method of detail against atmosphere which is the curse of so many learned men. As a matter of fact the Bacon-Shakspeare people really are learned; they do really know an enormous amount about the period with which they are concerned. But it is all detail; and detail by itself means madness. The very definition of a lunatic is a man who has taken details out of their real atmosphere.

Here is an example. I remember long ago debating with a Baconian, who said that Shakspeare could not have written the plays because Shakspeare was a countryman, and there was in the plays no close study of Nature in the modern sense—no details about how this bird builds its nest, or that flower shakes its pollen—as we get them in Wordsworth or in Tennyson. Now, the man who said this knew far more about Elizabethan literature than I do. In fact he knew everything about Elizabethan literature except what Elizabethan literature was. If he had had even the smallest glimpse of what Elizabethan literature was he would never have dreamed of expecting any Elizabethan to write about Nature because he was brought up in the middle of it. A Renaissance poet brought up in a forest would not have written about trees any more than a Renaissance poet brought up in a pigsty would have written about pigs; he would have written about gods or not written at all. It was not a Renaissance idea to write about the homely natural history which was just outside the door. To say that Shakspeare, if he was really born at Stratford, would have written about birds and meadows, is like saying that Keats, if he was really born in London, would have written about omnibuses and drapers' shops. I was bewildered by this incapacity in a more learned man than I to capture the obvious quality of a time. Then somebody made it worse by saying that Shakspeare could describe Nature in detail because he described in detail the appearance and paces of a horse—as if a horse were some shy bird that built its nest in dim English woodlands and which only a man born in Stratford could see. If there is one thing more certain about an Elizabethan gentleman than the fact that he would know nothing about Nature, it is the fact that he would know all about horses.

I merely quote this old example as an instance of the entire absence of a sense of historical atmosphere. That horse who built his nest in the high trees of Stratford is typical of all this unnatural criticism; the critic who found him did indeed find a mare's nest. Of the same kind is the argument that

Shakspeare must have been a learned man like Bacon, because he had heard so much about learning, about law and mythology and old literature. This is like saying that I must be as learned as the Master of Balliol because I have heard of most of the things that he talks about; because I have heard of the debate of Nominalists and Realists, or because I have heard of the Absolute and the Relative being discussed at Balliol. Again the man misses the whole mood and tone of the time. He does not realise that Shakspeare's age was an age in which a fairly bright man could pick up the odds and ends of anything, just as I, by walking along Fleet Street, can pick up the odds and ends of anything. A man could no more live in London then and not hear about Pagan Mythology than he could live in London now and not hear about Socialism. The same solemn and inhuman incredulity which finds it incredible that a clever lad in London should pick up more than he really knew is the same that finds it incredible that he should have had his portrait painted for fun by some foolish painter in a public-house.

The truth is, I fear, that madness has a great advantage over sanity. Sanity is always careless. Madness is always careful. A lunatic might count all the railings along the front of Hyde Park; he might know the exact number of them, because he thought they were something else. A healthy man would not know the number of the railings, or perhaps even the shape of the railings; he would know nothing about them except the supreme, sublime, Platonic, and transcendental truth, that they were railings. There is a great deal of falsehood in the notion that truth must necessarily prevail. There is this falsehood to start with: that if a man has got the truth he is generally happy. And if he is happy he is generally lazy. The incessant activity, the exaggerated intelligence, generally belong to those who are a little wrong and just a little right. The whole advantage of those who think that Bacon wrote Shakspeare lies simply in the fact that they care whether Bacon wrote Shakspeare. The whole disadvantage of those who do not think it lies in the fact that (being folly) they do not care about it. The sane man who is sane enough to see that Shakspeare wrote Shakspeare is the man who is sane enough not to worry whether he did or not.

It seems incredible, but some people think that I am the Editor of this Journal. I have frequently received letters urging me to grant a place on it, as if my own place did not sway like a thunder-stricken turret every week when my "copy" went in. The following letter, which I have just received, is evidently written also under the impression that I am the Editor. If I were the Editor of this paper it would be a magnificent paper; only it would never come out. I quote the letter as it stands—

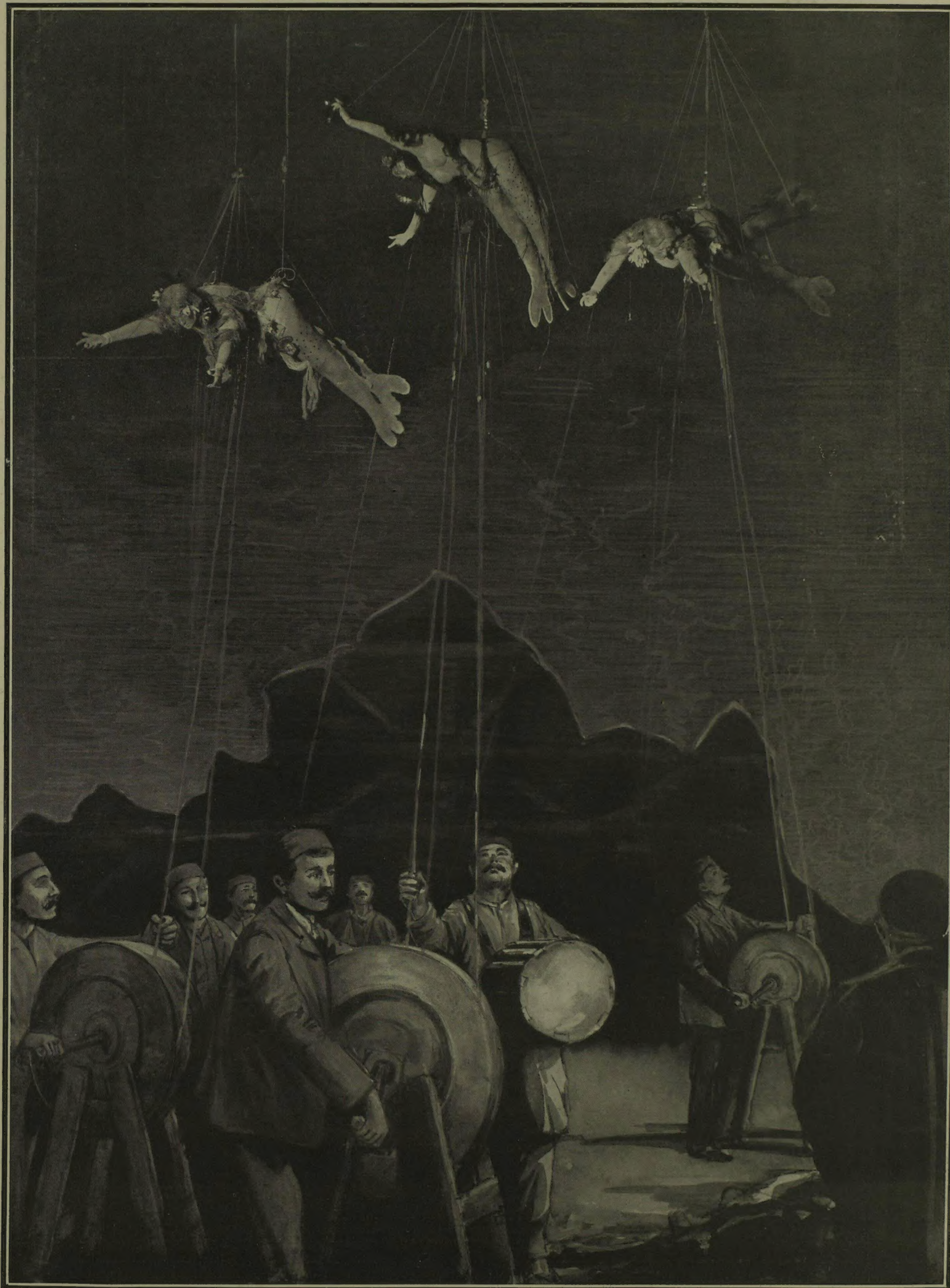
DEAR SIR,—The deep water into which the Home Country has plunged itself, and the dreadful position of these States, are the excuses, if any are needed, for my daring to address a newspaper.

Your paper—*The Illustrated London News* of the 24th of November, 1906—on page 744, has an illustration of the Premier of Australia, Alfred Deakin, and you call him the Anti-Socialist Premier. In that you are quite astray. Deakin threw over the Anti-Socialists to obtain office, and has been kept in office all through the last Parliament by the Socialists. It is a great pity that a paper usually so correct should be so deceived and so deceiving. Men of this same sort have done a great deal of harm here, and the same sort of men will ruin the Empire if they cannot be silenced.

I need hardly say that this does not concern me. I never put any picture of Mr. Alfred Deakin into the paper. I never called him an Anti-Socialist Premier. I never called him anything. If the Empire is ruined in some other part of this Journal, I cannot be held responsible. But I hope that whoever did this will see these lines and blush, that after a life of such accumulated correctness, he should be so deceived and so deceiving.

MANŒUVRING THE GUARDIANS OF THE RHINE GOLD.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PERMISSION OF HEKEI ODON.



SWIMMING IN MID-AIR: MACHINISTS CONTROLLING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE RHINE MAIDENS
IN "DAS RHEINGOLD."

Our Illustration shows the method adopted at the Budapest Opera-house, a decided improvement on the revolving-platform system in vogue at Covent Garden. The new system, which is akin to that used by the Grigolatis' Flying Ballet, is the invention of M. Kemendy. The description given by one who has seen it working is as follows: "From the auditorium the three maidens, Flosshilde, Welgunde, and Woglinde, are seen coming and going, plunging into the depths of the water with the ease of fish. Then they climb up the rocks and disappear, escaping from Alberich. The Rhine maidens are attached to wires, which are invisible to the audience."

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lord Charles Beresford and the Channel Fleet.

Considerable excitement was created by the reports published last week to the effect that Lord Charles Beresford had declined to accept the command of the Channel Fleet if the battleships and cruisers were to be reduced and the destroyers were to be taken away.

Naturally enough, disclaimers followed, but it is an open secret in political circles that Lord Beresford did decline to be responsible for the duties of the command under existing conditions, and that the Government has given way.

It may be that the additions to the Channel Fleet will be made one by one to save the position, but the changes will be made. It would be a very easy matter to find a seat in Parliament for Lord Beresford, and, if he chose to come to St. Stephen's and talk, the days of the Economists would not be long in the land, and their places in the Mother of Parliaments would know them no more. The state of the Navy raises questions that are national rather than political, and Lord Charles Beresford's victorious engagement with the Board of Admiralty will give complete satisfaction to many members of the Cabinet and the Liberal Party.

The New Duma.

As far as can be seen at the time of writing, the new Duma will hold about two hundred and fifty Opposition candidates, eighty Government candidates, and sixty doubtful ones. The most important party will be the representatives of Constitutional Democracy. These members will persevere with the programme voted by the first Duma in the Address to the Throne, and will be opposed to all the present Ministry with the exception of M. Stolypin, the Premier, whose straightforward endeavour to handle a difficult situation on moderate and statesmanlike lines has been admired in most diverse political circles. As far as can be seen, the new Duma will be more reasonable in its attitude towards the throne, for the great majority of the representatives are in favour of the monarchy and will endeavour to work for power through the realm of finance, leaving the more advanced issues of Russian political life for discussion under the favourable opportunities that a financial crisis may bring about. It is believed that the rulers of Russia look upon the new Duma with less suspicion and are anxious to develop the favourable conditions that reaction against revolutionary propaganda has brought about.

The Cresta Run Accident.

On Monday last a fatal accident was reported from St. Moritz Dorf in Switzerland, where the Count Jules de Bylandt, a well-known Dutch sportsman, was killed while tobogganing on the Cresta Run. It seems that

the course had been signalled clear, but some careless attendant had forgotten to remove the barrier that is placed at night across a part of the run known as the Junction. The rider comes past the Junction at a pace that can hardly be less than thirty miles an hour and the unfortunate Count de Bylandt must have met an almost instantaneous death. This is the second fatal accident reported in a very little time—the death of Captain Pennell, V.C., occurred less than a month earlier—and, not unnaturally, regrets are mingled with indignation. It is only fair to say that the Committee of the Tobogganing Club at St. Moritz, of which Count de Bylandt was a member, take all possible precautions to avoid accidents. Near the starting point a high scaffolding has been erected, and before the rider makes for the well-known Church Leap, he must receive a signal that the coast is clear. An elaborate system of signals has been established along the course, and there is even telephonic communication; so that, humanly speaking, accidents should not take place. The only consolation that the sorrowing relatives and friends of the deceased sportsman can find comes from the

opened there was no accident until Captain Pennell met his death last month, and there could be no better testimony to the efficacy of the signalling arrangements, and the sound advice that is given to amateurs of the toboggan, who, when there is not much soft snow about, are generally to be seen in less dangerous country. Doubtless, the committee will redouble its vigilance, but no foresight can prevent accidents arising from the mental aberration of honest men. Count Jules de Bylandt, who spoke English fluently, was often in London. He came over with the Dutch team

of swordsmen to compete in the fencing tournament at the Crystal Palace. He had travelled extensively in Africa, and was a fine horseman and a first-class game shot, equally at home with an Express rifle against big game or the modest twelve-bore that serves for pheasants. He was popular in all social circles, for he added to all the graces of the athlete, a rare modesty and charm of manner.

Madame Jane Hading at the Royalty.

London audiences would appear to have a peculiar affection for Madame Jane Hading, and the reason may well be this—that of all the more famous French actresses Madame Hading approximates most nearly in style and temperament to the English school. About Sarah Bernhardt's ferocities and tenderesses, about Réjane's incomparable humour and moving pathos, about Madame Simone le Bargy's dainty piquancy there is something essentially Gallic; Jane Hading, though there is nothing bourgeois about her, might almost be taken for an English actress playing in French. She, at any rate, has the gift of suffusing her parts in an atmosphere of womanliness; hers is a sensibility that is exquisitely keen; and she is as complete a mistress of the technique of her art as, say, Miss Emery. It is regrettable, therefore, to find so accomplished and mobile an artist as Jane Hading appearing in such a familiar round of plays as those which constitute her present repertoire—plays so far from novel that the very newest is the "Château

laine" of Alfred Capus, due at the Royalty Theatre last night. On Monday evening, before an audience which included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Madame Hading made her rentrée in Scribe and Legouvé's fifty-year-old drama "Adrienne Lecouvreur," and did her best, outside the expression of tragic emotion which is beyond her power, for this old-fashioned work's many stagey but effective scenes. The actress's recital of "Les Deux Pigeons" was as enchanting as ever; but, as usual, she failed somewhat to convince in the "Je ne veux pas mourir" passage.

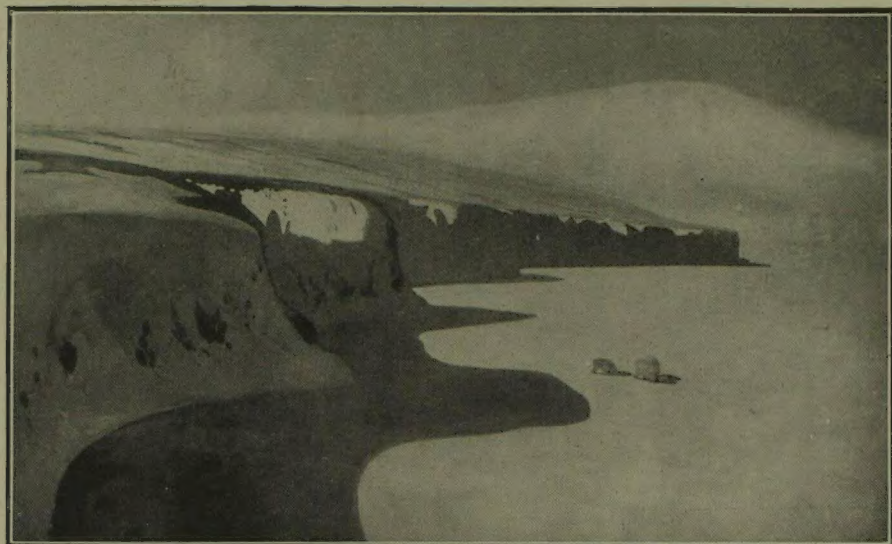


THE EARLIEST PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPERE? THE PANEL DISCOVERED AT WINSTON, NEAR DARLINGTON.

PHOTOGRAPH BY E. YEOMAN; COPYRIGHT OF KYLE, DARLINGTON.

It is thought possible that the panel here reproduced is the earliest portrait extant of Shakspeare, and that it shows the dramatist at the age of twenty-four. The picture is on oak panel, with the lettering in "gilt or brass raised," and is the property of the Misses Ludgate, of the Bridgewater Arms, Winston, near Darlington. Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the well-known authority on art matters, writing of it, says: "The doublet, apparently of crimson velvet, is slashed. The picture is said to have been in the family for five or six generations at an old farm-house belonging to the Dukes of Grafton. This is important, because certain touches seem, according to the photograph, to have been added, and I know of three modern forged portraits, very ancient in appearance, which are tricked out with lettering such as is described above. There can be no doubt that this head is well and incisively drawn, in the somewhat dry manner of the period to which it claims to belong."

knowledge that he would have known nothing of his danger, and would have met death before he could realise that aught was amiss. The course on which Count de Bylandt met his fatal accident is a very difficult one, but the Count was a brilliant rider, who had negotiated it again and again, and nothing could guard anybody against the criminal carelessness that brought the accident about. There is no justification for an outcry against the dangers of the run; they are known to one and all, and inexperienced riders are warned to leave it alone. Indeed, in the three-and-twenty years that have passed since the course was



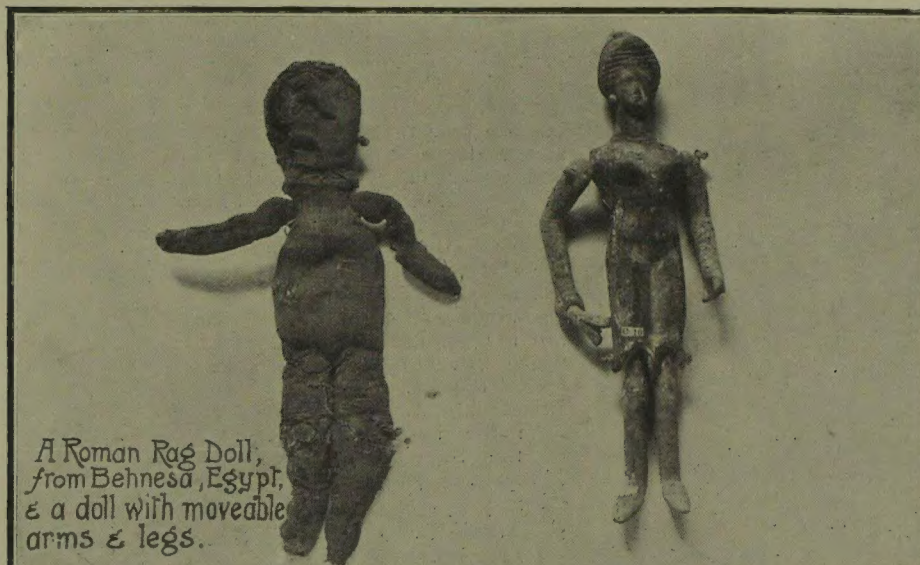
A POLAR WINTER NIGHT.



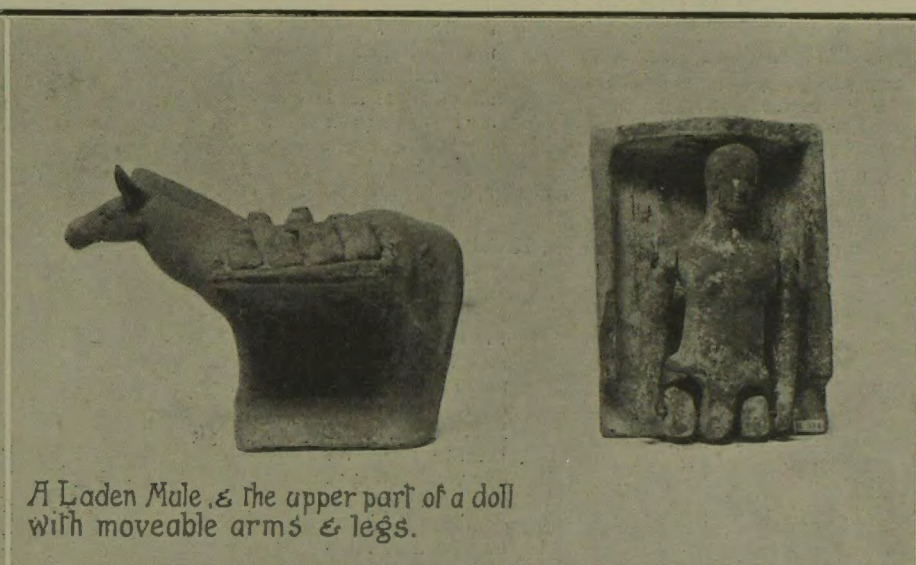
A SAMOYEDE'S HUT ON THE ISLE OF NOVAYA ZEMLYA.

PAINTED AT 30 DEGREES BELOW ZERO: WORK BY M. ALEXANDER BORISSOFF, PAINTER-EXTRAORDINARY TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

M. Borissoff, who is showing some of his paintings and sketches of the Polar regions at the Grafton Galleries, has made many hazardous journeys in search of subjects. He found it possible to use oil colours in the spring only, as at other periods of the year the paints froze. M. Borissoff has done much of his work in the open air at 23 to 30 degrees below zero (Réaumur), holding the brush in fur-gloved hands.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BOLAK.]



A Roman Rag Doll, from Behnesa, Egypt, & a doll with moveable arms & legs.



A Laden Mule, & the upper part of a doll with moveable arms & legs.

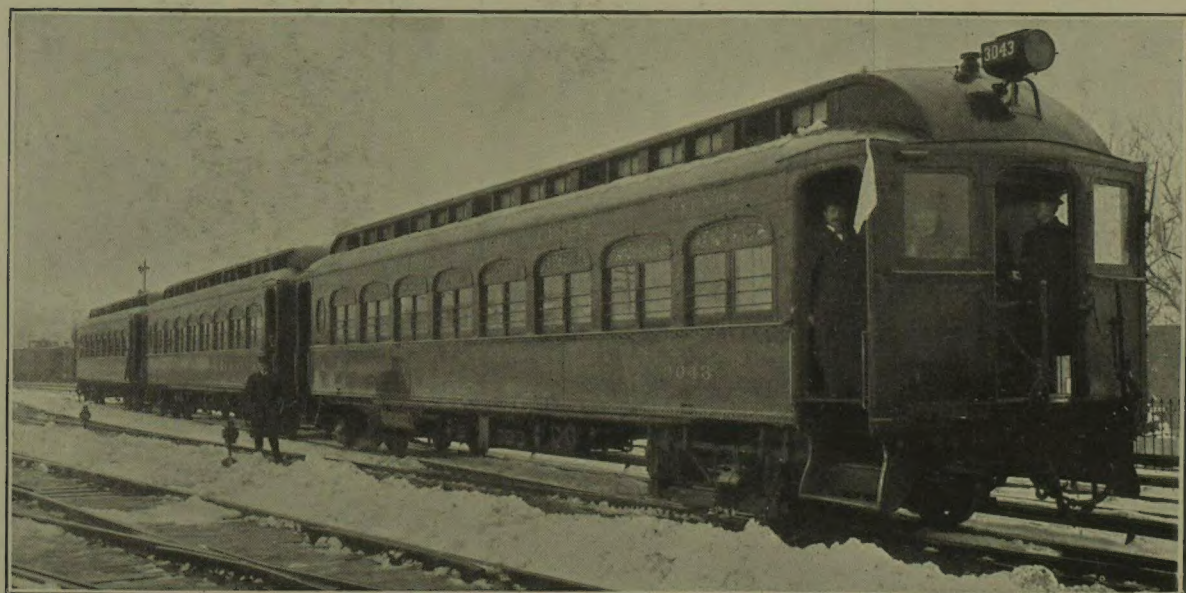


A stone dog, a reproduction of the urn placed in the coffin of all unmarried girls, a stone figure of a girl (taken from a tomb near Athens) & her shoes, & grotesque figures.



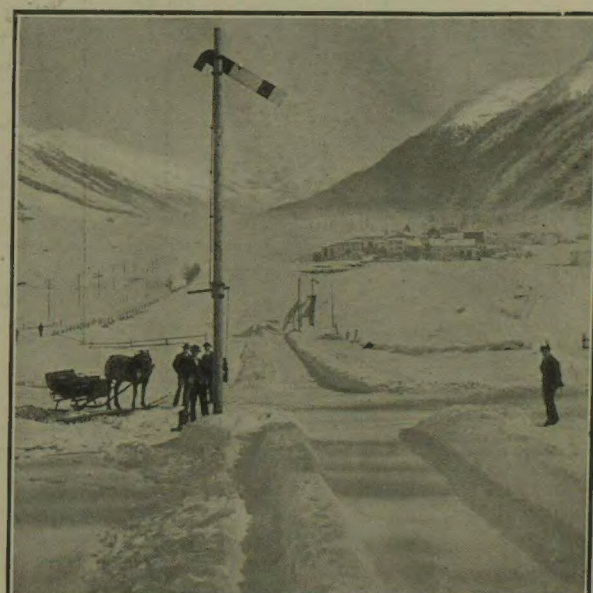
A boy on a donkey, an elaborate doll with moveable arms, a figure on a swan, & a boy on a horse.

CONTEMPORARIES OF THE FIRST "GOLLIWOGS": TOYS FROM THE NURSERIES OF ANCIENT ROME AND GREECE, IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



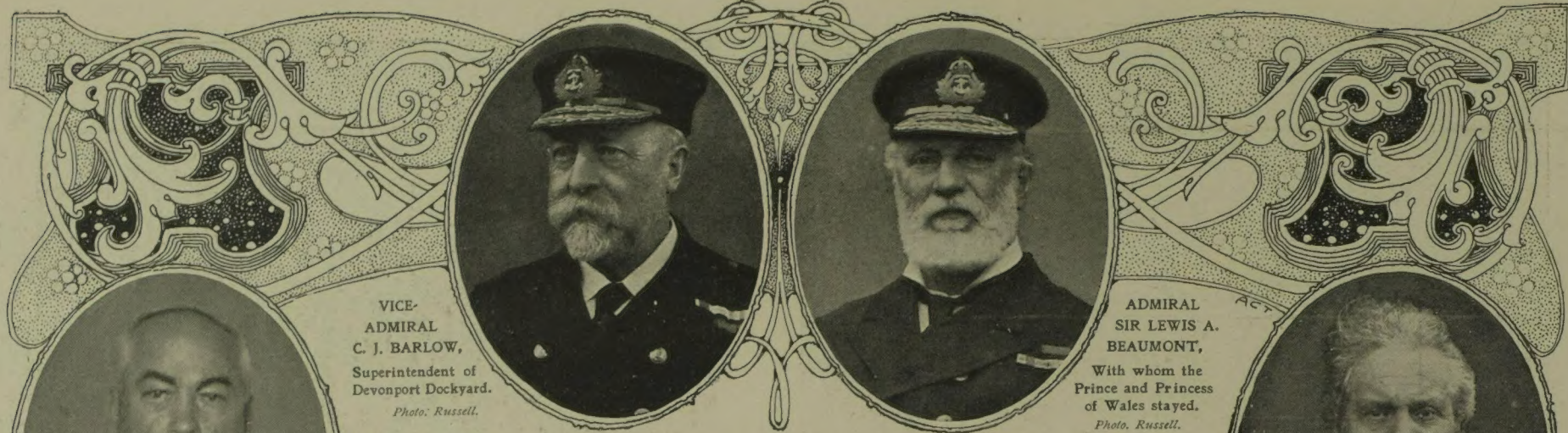
THE SENSATIONAL ELECTRIC TRAIN WRECK IN AMERICA: THE FIRST ELECTRIC TRAIN OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S GIGANTIC SYSTEM.

One of the recently installed electric trains of the New York Central Railroad was derailed just outside New York on Saturday of last week. The scenes after the accident were made the more horrible by fire and by ghouls who sought to rob the dead. Twenty-five people were killed, and over seventy others were seriously injured.—[PHOTO. BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]



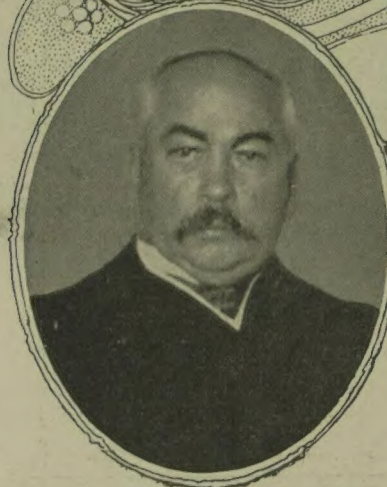
SAFEGUARDING TOBOGGANERS ON THE CRESTA RUN: A "RAILWAY" SIGNAL ON THE SCENE OF COUNT DE BYLANDT'S DEATH.

At that part of the run known as "the Junction" workmen had failed to remove a barrier, and into this the Count dashed. (See "The World's News in Brief.")



VICE-ADMIRAL
C. J. BARLOW,
Superintendent of
Devonport Dockyard.
Photo: Russell.

ADMIRAL
SIR LEWIS A.
BEAUMONT,
With whom the
Prince and Princess
of Wales stayed.
Photo: Russell.



PROFESSOR FREDERICK DE MARTENS.
Photo: Neps.

The Tsar's Envoy to the Second Peace Conference at the Hague.

Member of the Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the past twenty-five years. He has been the Russian delegate at countless conferences, and has published a standard work on International Law.

Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, entered the Service in 1860 and served in the Arctic Expedition of 1875-6.

He has served a First Lord of the Admiralty as private secretary, has acted as Director of Naval Intelligence for five years, 1894-9, and held supreme command of the Pacific and Australian Squadrons. From 1895 to 1897 he was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria.

Vice-Admiral C. J. Barlow, D.S.O., Admiral Superintendent of the Dockyard at Devonport, has served the Home Fleet as Second in Command. He entered the Navy forty-five



Photo: P.-T. Press Bureau.

MR. JOHN WEAVER,

The first English Mayor of a great American City. Mr. Weaver is concluding a year's office as Mayor of Philadelphia.

years ago, and saw service in Egypt and Burma. He is the owner of many medals and decorations, and has been mentioned in dispatches. He was Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard before he went to Devonport.

Mr. Henry Francis Pelham, President of Trinity College, Oxford, and Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University, died last week in his sixty-first year.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

of the late Queen Victoria; she stood in royal circles as representative of the illustrious house of Coburg; she was a diplomat *au bout des ongles*; and in private life



Photo: Angerer.

THE LATE PRINCESS CLÉMENTINE OF COBURG.

Mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

a charming and fascinating lady whose charity was unbounded and was associated with consideration for all who served her in any capacity. She was born to Louis Philippe nearly ninety years ago in the Palais Royal in Paris, and was destined to outlive her nine brothers and sisters. Her husband, Augustus Louis Victor, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, to whom she was married in 1843, was a cousin of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and when the secret history of Europe in the nineteenth century comes to be written, the name of Princess Clémentine will be found figuring prominently in its pages.

Mr. Vernon Blackburn, who passed away in the prime of life a few days ago, was an accomplished writer and a sound critic. He graduated in journalism under the safe guidance of the late W. E. Henley, and wrote some of his earliest criticism for the *National Observer*. Some years ago he was appointed to the post of musical critic to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and

Known for many years as a sound critic, he soon achieved some reputation as a poet, and when he gave his "Nuove Poesie" to the world, in 1872, he was hailed beyond the Italian borders as a writer of rare power.

In 1876, Carducci entered the Italian Chamber as Deputy for Lugo, but the hold that politics exercised upon him was very small. He told the electors that he was a Republican and a poet, but the first of the titles was soon changed, for Queen Margherita made him a Monarchist. From 1877 he began to go regularly to Rome, where he did some valuable work, and in 1881 he was appointed to the Higher Council of Education, for which he laboured indefatigably. He was made a Senator in 1890. Last year Carducci received the Nobel Prize for literature from the hands of the Swedish Minister.

On Feb. 18 the result of the Banffshire Election was published. The Liberals have retained the seat with very little loss, Captain Walter Waring's majority over his Unionist opponent being over 2000. The new member is a son of the late Mr. Charles Waring, who sat for Poole in the Liberal interest between 1865 and 1868. Captain Waring has held a commission in the 1st Life Guards, and has been Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He saw service in the South African War.

Sir John Jackson, whose firm obtained the contract for the new Dockyard extension at Devonport, which took ten years in the making and cost four and a half millions, is the founder of his own fortunes, and has carried out

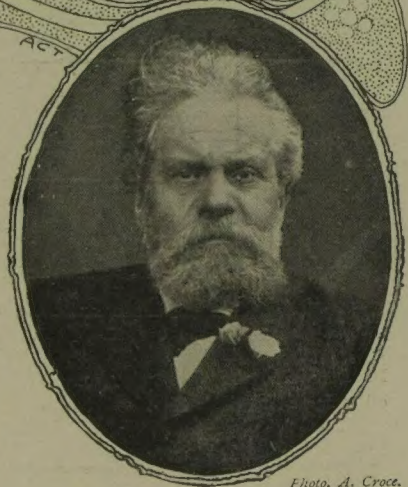


Photo: A. Croce.

THE LATE SIGNOR GIOSUE CARDUCCI.
Great Italian Poet.



CAPTAIN W. WARING,
The New Member (Liberal)
for Banffshire

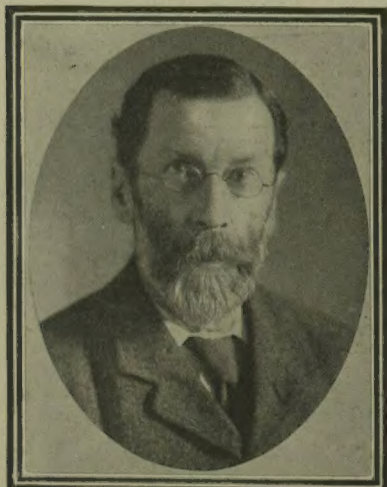


Photo: Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE PROFESSOR HENRY F. PELHAM,
President of Trinity College, Oxford, and
Governor of Harrow School.

He was the eldest son of the late Bishop Pelham, and went from Harrow to Trinity. In 1869 he was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College, and was a tutor there for more than twenty years. He made a special study of Roman history, and contributed some interesting articles to the "Journal of Philology." In 1887 he was made Reader in Ancient History, and two years later succeeded Canon Rawlinson as Camden Professor.

With Princess Clémentine a notable figure passes from the world of European politics. She was a great friend

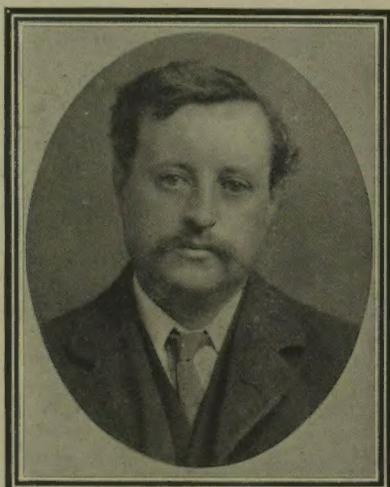


Photo: Russell.

THE LATE MR. VERNON BLACKBURN,
Formerly Musical Critic of the "Pall Mall
Gazette" and "The Sketch."

he served our contemporary until his death. He was musical critic of *The Illustrated London News* for several years, and he wrote the weekly article on music for the *Sketch*. Vernon Blackburn was a talented man, his judgment was sound, and his taste was catholic.

Giosue Carducci, who died on Saturday last in Bologna, was the leading light of Italian literature. He was born in the province of Lucca more than seventy years ago, and was appointed in 1860 to the chair of Italian Literature in the University of Bologna.

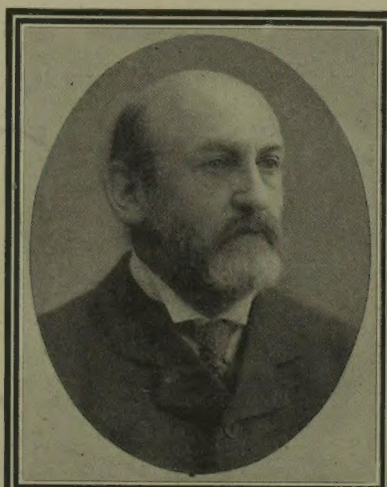


Photo: Bassano.

SIR JOHN JACKSON,
Contractor for the Devonport Dockyard Extension,
Opened by the Prince of Wales.

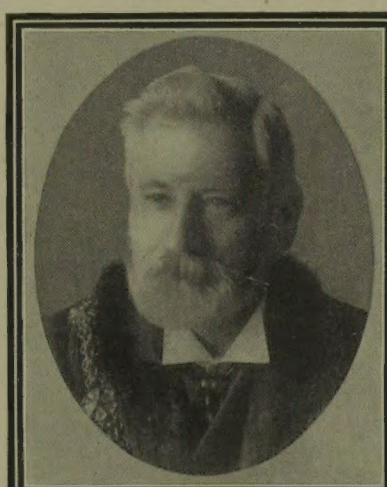


Photo: Russell.

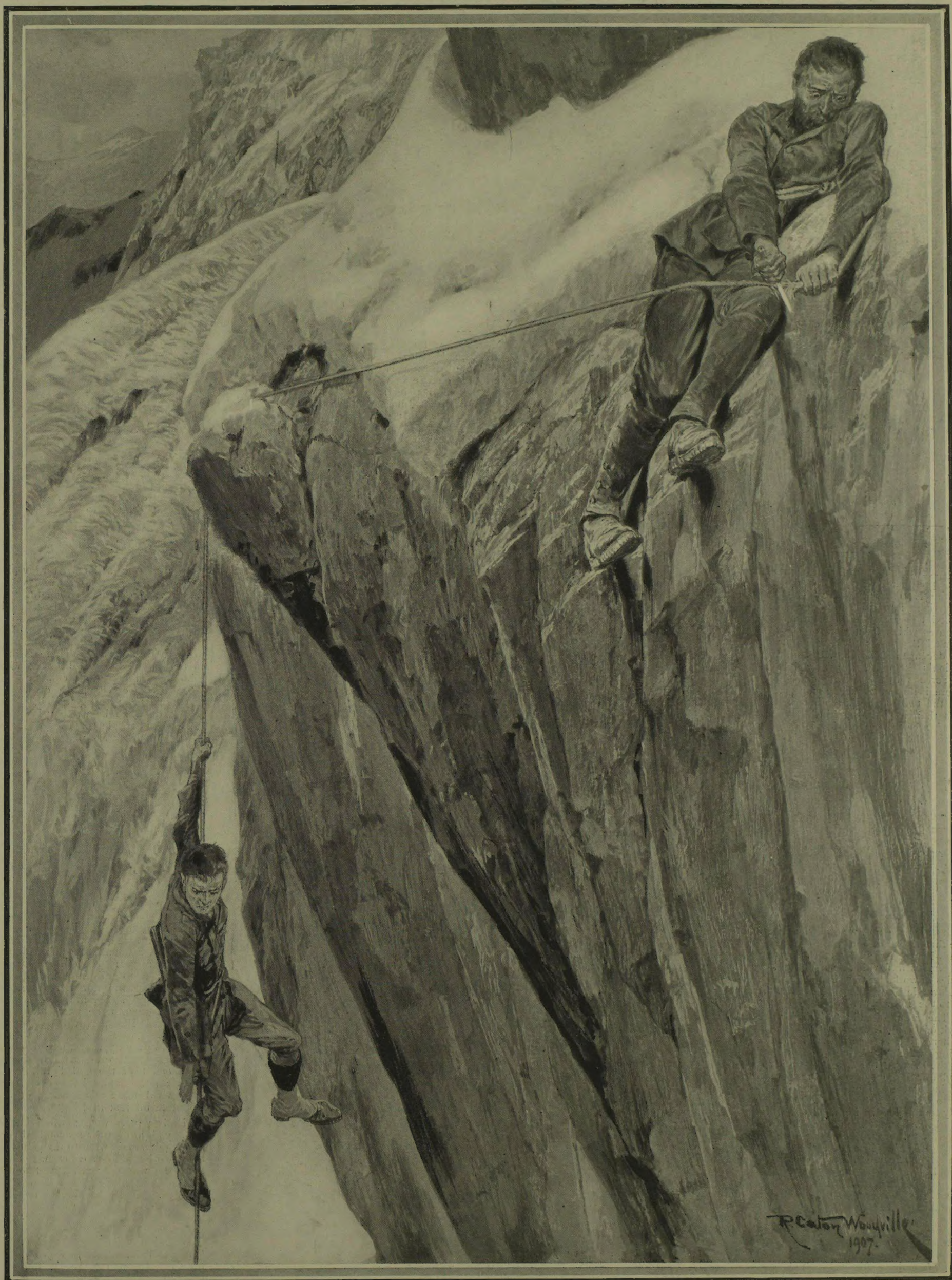
MR. MOON, MAYOR OF DEVONPORT,
Who Refused to Take Part in the Proceedings
in Connection with the Prince's Visit.

some of the most important dock and harbour works in this country, including the last eight miles of the Manchester Ship Canal and the East Breakwater at Dover.

Mr. W. J. Moon is Mayor of Devonport, and has voiced the objections made by the Town Council to the route selected for the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to the town to open the Dockyard extension works. Devonport complained that the royal visitors would see nothing of the town. No expenditure for decorations was sanctioned, and Mr. Moon notified the Naval authorities that he would not accept any invitations.

IS HE JUSTIFIED? A LIFE-AND-DEATH PROBLEM OF MOUNTAINEERING.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



THE LAST RESOURCE.

The problem is not unknown in Alpine climbing. While cutting steps in the snow on the top of the precipice, one mountaineer missed his footing and fell, dragging down his companion, who became insensible. His own arm was broken. The guide had just time to make one twist of the rope round a slight projection of the rock, and was able to wedge himself so that he supported his companions for a time, but as there was only one twist round the rock the slightest movement would have made the rope slip, and the guide would have been dragged down. No help was within miles. The problem for the guide, therefore, lay between hanging on until he should be exhausted and fall also, or cutting the rope as his own last chance of life.

ART · MUSIC · and the · DRAMA ·



PROFESSOR SARAH BERNHARDT.

The Divine Sarah has just been appointed Professor of Declamation in the National Conservatoire. From this it will be but a step to the Legion of Honour.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THREE BLIND MICE," AT THE CRITERION.

A "LIGHT COMEDY" Mr. Arthur Law calls his new play, "Three Blind Mice," which Miss May Palfrey has just produced at the Criterion Theatre, and really it would have all the better chance of the success that its many entertaining scenes merit if its interpreters treated it more lightly; that is to say, if they slurred over its sentimental side, which is almost serio-comic, and converted the "comedy" into rollicking farce. A faster pace in the acting would conceal the rather old-fashioned simplicity of Mr. Law's plot. Not that in his way this playwright is not a finished craftsman, but he is too fond of working out his schemes on mathematical lines. Thus in his latest comedy, which shows us three suitors of a dainty young girl who are so "blind" that they do not see that she is in love with her lazy-seeming, but masterful godfather, there is too mechanical a uniformity about the arrangements by which the "mice" are brought on or removed from the stage. Though the piece would gain from a brisker treatment it is even at present smartly acted at the Criterion. Miss Palfrey plays the heroine with charming naturalness; Mr. Fred Kerr, with his dry speech and his indolent manner, just



LIKE DAUGHTER LIKE MOTHER: MISS STELLA CAMPBELL.

Who made her debut as an actress this week at Terry's.



TO PLAY HEDDA GABLER AT THE COURT: MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will appear on March 5 at the Court in the title-role of Ibsen's famous play.

ART NOTES.

VERY pleasant are the moments of introduction to pictures that take for the first time their place in the National Gallery. The new acquaintanceship may ripen into close intimacy, and at least its permanency is secured. The pictures which form part of the John Samuel Bequest, and have passed, at the decease of Miss Lucy Cohen, to the nation's keeping, are now hanging on screens in the Octagonal Gallery. There is no masterpiece among them; but the two small Florentine pictures, with their ingratiating kinship to Botticelli, albeit the repainting in the head of one of them makes it but a cousin twice removed of the unquestionable works of the master—these, and the fine, serious Moroni portrait, together with the delightful Guardi-like visions of Venice, must be cordially acclaimed.

Paris at the same moment has to rejoice over new, but greater, possessions. There, among the pictures of the Moreau-Nélaton collection which has just been presented to the Louvre, is Manet's "Le Dejeuner sur l'Herbe," the "deliberate audacity" of which the critic of the *Daily Telegraph* thinks may possibly unfit it for acceptance by French authorities. But the French authorities are not, we know, prone to the throwing of stones from their great glass-house, especially in the case of so famous and valuable a picture. A series of works by Corot, and examples of Puvis de Chavannes and Monet, also go to the Louvre.

The zest of admiration for the work of James Charles at the Leicester Galleries differs from the mild cautious likings which the critic allows himself for the living. The writer of to-day on Rodin or Sargent is full of hesitations, but his praise of James Charles has the gusto which may, it seems, be earned only by the dead. Furse, Brough, and Charles are surely equalled and excelled by artists who have not yet earned the fame of death. James Charles, despite the *Athenæum* writer, with whom it would be a pleasure to agree, remains in our estimation merely a painter of great accomplishment. He lacks the ennobling qualities that have transfigured the skill of the greatest of our landscape painters. His is the sort of landscape which Constable has made familiar, the landscape that delights in the difficulties of presenting such things as a wheat-field or an expanse of bracken. James Charles's bracken-common, presented with intense realism of light and colour, is one of the most astonishing things in the exhibition at the Leicester Galleries. For the beauty that is rare in this modern sort of landscape, we must look to "Early Morning—Montreuil." In such a piece must lie the mainspring of Clausen's love for James Charles, and the reason of his prefatory note.—M.



"BABY STUART" FOR BOSTON: A SUPPOSED VANDYCK ORIGINAL.

The canvas was discovered eighty years ago in a New York art shop, and is the property of Mrs. Thomas Belknap, of Salem, the daughter of Mr. H. S. Wyckoff, who found the picture. "Baby Stuart" has been lent for a time to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The portrait is that of James II. in infancy.

gives the proper "still water run deep" idea of the guardian; and the three "blind mice" are nicely differentiated by Mr. Max Leeds, Mr. Hubert Druce, and Mr. O. B. Clarence, the last-mentioned comedian being particularly effective in the rôle of a widower who would present the heroine with a large family ready made.

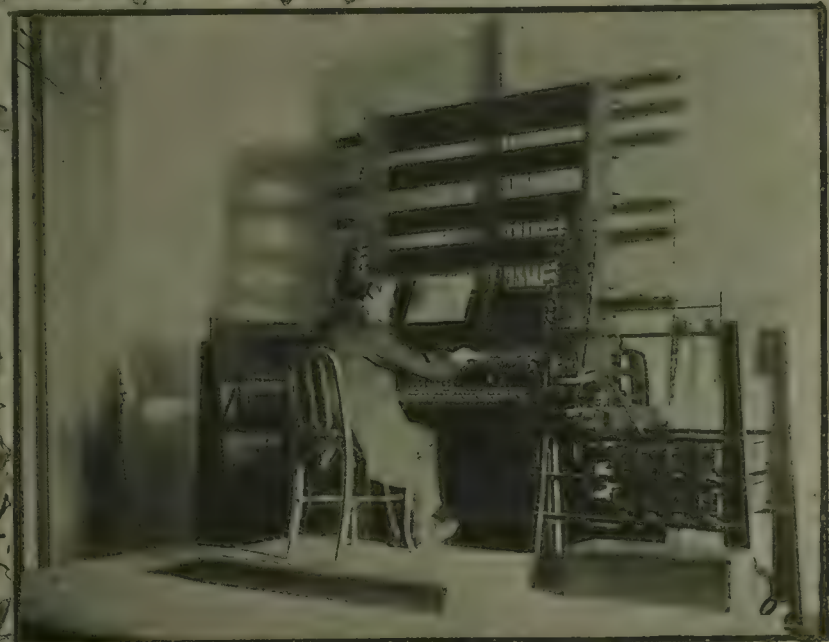
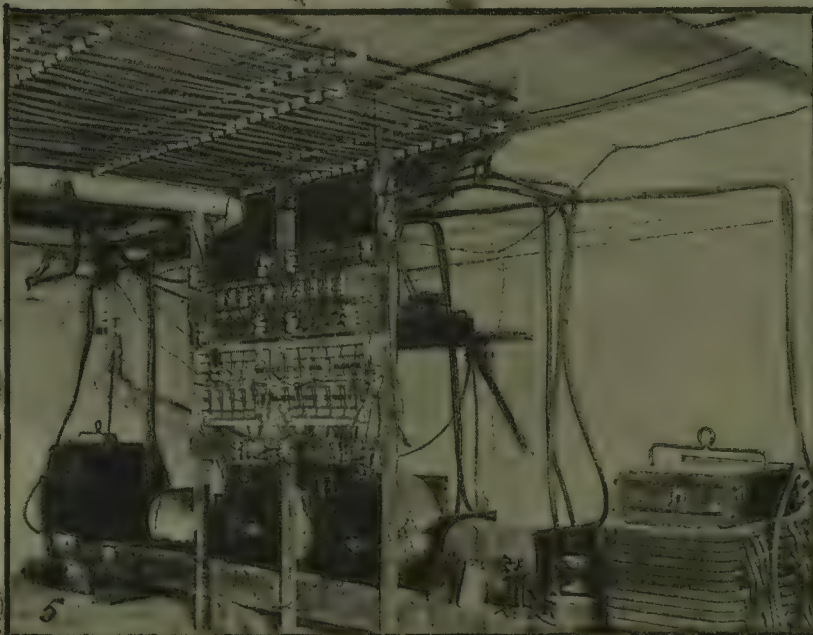
MUSIC.

THE German Opera season closed on Saturday night last, a week before the appointed time, with a spirited and pleasant revival of Nicolai's opera, "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor." This work is seldom heard in England; it belongs to the valuable collection of real comic operas with which German music is so richly endowed. There is mirth in the score, and the libretto, which follows Shakspeare's comedy very closely, is a clever piece of writing. Verdi put "Die Lustigen Weiber" into the shade when he wrote "Falstaff," but there is ample room for both: our operatic stage cries aloud for a little laughter, and young Italy can give us nothing but tears. On Saturday Herr Bryk conducted an excellent performance. He showed his quality by an effective rendering of the overture, and displayed taste and discretion in the treatment of concerted numbers. Frau von Kraus-Osborne, who appeared as Mrs. Page, sang and acted delightfully; Fräulein Fischer (Mrs. Ford) was not far behind; and the Anne Page of Frau Minnie Nast was a captivating performance. We made the acquaintance of a really wonderful basso in the person of Herr Max Lohfing, who took the part of Shakspeare's "gross fat man": if we do not hear him during the Grand Season there will be ample cause for regret. The other men were not heard to advantage. Neither Theodor Bertram nor Dr. Jung, fine singers though they are, could infuse any comedy into the parts allotted to them, and Franz Naval was not in good voice. Some signs of hasty rehearsal were apparent, and the ballet in the forest scene was a failure, largely on account of the bad lighting; but when all the faults have been noted the revival remains an affair of considerable interest and importance.

Daily papers were notified late on Sunday night that the season had come to a sudden end owing to the continued indisposition of Herr Ernest van Dyck, but as he was only advertised to sing once in the last week, and then at the matinée, it is reasonable to conclude that there are also other causes for the change of plan. The season has been so full of promise, performances started so well, that we hope to hear German Opera in London next winter. By that time the German Syndicate will have profited by past experience, and will be able to guard against the errors of the past few weeks. Special attention must be devoted to orchestral arrangements. The London Symphony players are second to no orchestral combination in this country, but it is absurd that they should be free in the Opera season to attend evening concerts at Queen's Hall and Albert Hall and send substitutes to Covent Garden, and some should be absent from rehearsal.

TELHARMONY: SENDING ELECTRIC MUSIC TO EVERY HOME.

PHOTOGRAPH OF DINNER-PARTY BY HALL; OTHERS BY THE TOPICAL PRESS.



1. PART OF THE SWITCH-BOARD AND TONE-MIXERS OF THE CAHILL TELHARMONIUM.
5. A DISTANT VIEW OF THE PERFORMER ON THE TELHARMONIUM.
5. ANOTHER PART OF THE TONE-MIXERS, IN THE COILS OF WHICH THE FINAL COMPLEX ELECTRICAL VIBRATIONS ARE BUILT UP.

2. HIDDEN HARMONY: A MYSTERIOUS ORNAMENTAL VASE FROM WHICH THE MUSIC ISSUES.
4. MUSIC AND LIGHT FROM THE SAME ARC LIGHT: TELHARMONY AT A DINNER-PARTY.
6. THE PERFORMER ON THE TELHARMONIUM.

Dr. Thaddeus Cahill has invented an instrument which is the realisation of one of Bellamy's dreams in "Looking Backwards." The player on the Telharmonium controls vibrating currents from a series of dynamos, each of which corresponds to a separate note of music. The music is transmitted to any distance, and the connection is so arranged that the sounds may issue from a hanging basket of ferns and vines, from the centre of a divan, from an ornamental urn, or from an arc light. The performer has absolute control not only of the notes, but of the quality of tone.

SCIENCE

NATURAL HISTORY



HIPPOCRATES OF KOS
460—361 B.C.

SCIENCE
NOTINGS.

THE TUBERCULOSIS
COMMISSION REPORT.

IN this country the needs and requirements of scientific investigation, even where it most deeply concerns the

health of the nation, do not, as a rule, receive encouragement from the State. France and Germany, on the other hand, are quick to sanction and to pay for researches which can be shown to possess a bearing on matters of public policy, on commercial prosperity, and on the physical welfare, not of man alone, but of lower animals as well. One cannot forget the encouragement and aid given by the French Government to Pasteur when he undertook to discover the source of silk-worm disease, and when he was sent on a mission to note the cause of anthrax outbreaks in cattle and sheep. The result of the latter inquiry was seen in the production of a serum which is now used throughout France by way of protecting animals from the attack of the disease just mentioned. Germany, in turn, has not grudged Dr. R. Koch's services when they have been required for the due elucidation of disease-causation; and so, on the whole, our foreign neighbours compare very favourably with ourselves in the matter of the quick attention which is paid to research calculated to benefit man's estate.

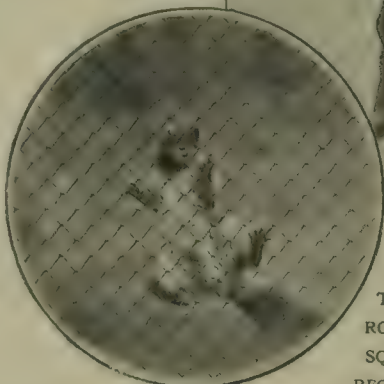
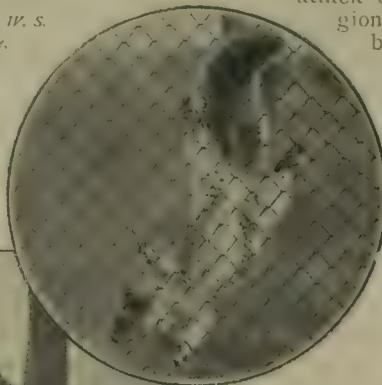
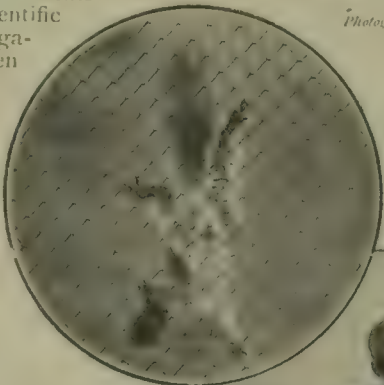
But it is at least comforting to reflect that one notable exception in the uninterested attitude of Britain in respect of scientific investigation is to be found in the appointment of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis. It is difficult, however, to see how any Government could have shirked a duty which has been demonstrated to the full in respect of its exigency before the eyes of the land. In 1901 the Tuberculosis Congress met in London. I was present at the meeting, at which Dr. R. Koch, the discoverer of the germ of the disease, electrified the assembled *savants* by the iconoclastic statement that we need no longer fear infection of man from the milk of tubercular cows. Three modes of infection—for it must be borne in mind each case of tuberculosis represents one of direct infection by the germ—were tabulated. The first is that whereby the bacilli, allowed when dry to pass into the air from the coughed-up matter from human lungs, become active agents for the dissemination of the disease. Nobody doubts that this mode of conveying the ailment is the most direct and constant, hence the diffusion of health-teaching, which insists upon the instant destruction by disinfection of all coughed-up matter. A single patient, it may be added, may cast abroad on the world over twenty millions of bacilli per day.

The second manner in which the tubercular bacilli may attack us, is by means of the consumption of tuberculous flesh. The bovine race is very susceptible to the disease, and it has been asserted that even cooking is not to be relied upon for the complete destruction of the germs. But an efficient system of meat-inspection should go far to lessen our risk in respect of this peril of the butcher's shop, and most authorities are agreed that of the three fashions in which tuberculosis may be conveyed to us, that represented by meat is the easiest to bring under proper control. Very different is the case with the third mode of infection. Here the case of the cow whose udder has come to be attacked by the disease falls to be considered. The milk of such an animal becomes laden with the bacilli. Especially in the case of infants and children, to whom cow's milk represents an essential article of diet,

THE HARPY EAGLE RESTORED TO THE
"ZOO" AFTER TWENTY YEARS' ABSENCE.

The Harpy Eagle is a native of South America. Its scientific name is *Harpia destructor* or *Thrasyaëtus harpyia*. It takes its name from the fabled monsters in the *Odyssey* who stole the food of Odysseus and the heroes.

Photograph by W. S.
Herridge,
F.Z.S.



"ZOO"
BLONDINS:
THE TIGHT-
ROPE DANCING
SQUIRRELS AT
REGENT'S PARK.

The grey American squirrels which were turned loose in the Zoological Gardens in the autumn have now become so tame that they will climb up to a visitor's shoulder. They have been provided with a tight-rope, upon which they give a performance every day, resting at intervals head downwards. In the central photograph one of the squirrels is climbing the keeper's coat for a nut.

does this latter phase of the question assume a national importance. Tuberculosis is a disease which, manifesting itself in the lungs as "consumption," may attack other regions of the body. The digestive system does not escape, and many infants perish of tubercular troubles affecting the alimentary canal.

Now, it is a fixed axiom of medicine that any case of tuberculosis is to be regarded as one of infection. We are not born with the disease enshrined in our system, even if we have a bad or weak heredity against us. In the infant, therefore, as in the adult, we can only account for the presence of the ailment by assuming that infection has occurred; and it seemed most probable, in the case of children, therefore, that the one great source of the trouble must be looked for in the food which plays such an important part in their nutrition—namely, milk. Dr. Koch in 1901 threw this suggestion to the winds. He maintained that infection by tubercular milk was impossible, because, according to this view, the germ of tuberculosis in the cow was essentially different from the bacillus found in the disease in man. There was no exchange, so to speak, of their disease-producing powers. To get human tuberculosis the patient had to be infected with the human variety of germ. The cow, in turn, could be infected only with germs derived from a bovine source.

A loud chorus of disapproval met the enunciation of Dr. Koch's views. But with the fact before them that Koch's investigations seemed to warrant his conclusions, there was no course left save to repeat the experiments, to enlarge their scope, and to determine independently the correctness or the error of Koch's opinion. Hence at once arose a demand for the appointment of a Royal Commission, and it is the second report of that body, constituted just after the Congress, which has placed the question of tubercular infection from milk on an entirely satisfactory basis. Briefly stated, Koch's views have been found to be erroneous. His initial point—that of the impossibility of the bovine germ giving origin to the human disease—has been traversed. The striking fact has been demonstrated that man's bacillus can give origin to tuberculosis in cattle. The germs, whether they represent each a distinct variety, are interchangeable in their disease-producing powers, and this is precisely the crux of the whole matter. Beyond a doubt, as it is put in the report, cow's milk laden with the bovine germs is clearly a source of tuberculosis, often fatal, in man; and equally clear is it that man's bacillus can infect the cow.

We shall be wanting in the barest approach to common sense if, as a nation, we do not act upon the advice which the report tacitly offers to us as a nation. Not only must the milk we use be boiled or sterilised, but more stringent measures will require to be taken to prevent the sale and consumption of tubercular milk if we are to save the children especially from attack. This last is a matter for the law, directed in its cogitations by sanitary science. But in the home, preventive measures can be taken now, and the milk-supply can be rendered sterile as regards infection from the germs of the white plague. Curious is it to note that, as I pointed out in 1901 in this column, Dr. Koch's own countrywomen boil the milk used in children's feeding, a fact which explains why childish tubercular disease is less prevalent in Germany than among ourselves.

ANDREW WILSON.



A MACHINE THAT WRITES DOWN MUSIC, AND ITS INVENTOR.

Mr. Laurenz Kromar, of Vienna, has invented an apparatus which can be fitted to any type of steel instrument. The keys are electrically connected with a series of eighty-seven pencils, which write down a musical improvisation in the ordinary staff notation. Even the expression is recorded by the Kromarograph.

Photo. Erbstein.

A BROBDIGNAGIAN LOG-CABIN AS A MUNICIPAL HALL.



A CURIOSITY AT PORTLAND, OREGON: THE BANQUETING-HALL MADE OF GIANT TREES.

The municipality of Portland, Oregon, has erected a banqueting-hall, which is really a vast log-cabin built of forest giants. The trees, many of which are six feet in diameter, are left quite rough on the outside. They are, for the most part, the trunks of the Sequoia, which is found in the Rocky Mountains, and which often attains a height of three hundred feet.

INDIA EN FÊTE FOR OUR AFGHAN GUEST, THE AMIR.



MIMIC WAR FOR THE AMIR'S BENEFIT AT GWALIOR: BLOWING UP A FORT.



THE MARCH-PAST: THE ELEPHANT-BATTERY.



THE AMIR'S ARRIVAL AT GWALIOR RAILWAY-STATION WITH THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.



AT AGRA: LADY MINTO CONGRATULATING 15TH HUSSARS ON WINNING THE INTERNATIONAL CUP.

Military display formed a large part of the Amir's entertainment in India. At Gwalior a mimic fort was blown up for his Majesty's edification in order to give him some idea of the power of modern explosives. He also saw a parade of our splendid elephant-battery, and at Agra he attended society functions which recalled Hurlingham and Ranelagh in the height of the season.

SOCIETY ON THE NILE: THE FASHION OF THE WEST INVADDES THE PHARAOHS' LAND.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.



THIS YEAR'S GREAT SEASON IN EGYPT: THE FAIR PREY OF THE ARAB DONKEY-BOY AT LUXOR.

A crowd of elegant tourists during the Egyptian season invades the sites of the Pharaohs' ancient magnificence, which during other parts of the year lie barren of life or movement. The donkey-boy flings himself upon the traveller like a beast of prey. His donkey follows suit, and in the crowd the travellers sometimes come badly off, wedged as they often are between two saddles. A great new hotel has just been inaugurated at Luxor, the ancient treasures of which attract more and more visitors every year.

SOCIAL AND ANECDOTAL



THE VICTIM OF THE GREAT ART ROBBERY:
MR. CHARLES WERTHEIMER.

than merely the owner's. Though a Reynolds or a Gainsborough pass out of the possession of the family of the sitter, her grandchildren and her great-grandchildren are always made welcome at such a house as Mr. Charles Wertheimer's. When they want to admire their ancestress they are free to do so in the full spirit of Mr. Frederick

A STOLEN or mutilated picture, if it be the picture of a beautiful woman, is sure to arouse a wider interest and anxiety as to its fate

Locker's delightful verses on his grandmother's portrait—

What an arm; what
a waist
For an arm!

One of the portraits defaced in Norfolk Street the other night was that of Miss Hurrell, the Devonshire heiress, who married a Froude, and became the grandmother of men who are famous. Her grandsons were the Froude of his story, one of whose brothers was Hurrell Froude, the early mentor of Newman; and another was William Froude, an engineer of inventive genius when engineering was still in its cradle. Mr. W. H. Mallock—the H. stands for Hurrell—is the great-grandson of the Reynolds sitter.

The brilliant reds and greens of motor-cars are giving more and more colour to the streets of London, where a red omnibus used to be gaudy and a letter-pillar an eyesore. The use of coloured tiles is very slowly doing something of the same sort for house-fronts; and man is not behind in, at any rate, the matter of waistcoats. Though he does not like uniforms, there is no reason why he should not gradually get a little more colour into his daily dress. The red tie, against which, not so long ago, Oxford undergraduates raised shouts of derision, is now too usual to be noticed; and why should the Archbishop of Westminster be the only man whom everybody would like and expect to see wearing a red hat?

Mr. Hugh Clifford, who exchanges the Chief Secretaryship of Trinidad for that of Ceylon, can turn his pen to other uses than the writing of official dispatches, and the excellent stories and more serious works which have come from his hand in off-moments show him a shrewd student of brown humanity. Born forty years ago, he was the son of one of the earliest wearers of the Victoria Cross; he is also the cousin of Lord Clifford, famous for the amateur theatricals at Chudleigh; and he is, that much rarer genealogical bird—a Cardinal's great-grandson, his grandmother being the daughter of that Mr. Weld of Lulworth who took Roman orders on his wife's decease, and became a Prince of that Church in 1830.

SIMON, LADY BRASSEY'S IRISH
TERRIER.

The hesitating witness in the Thaw case who innocently described himself as "a nervous practitioner" has a growing company of serious colleagues in Harley Street. Nerves are now the root of disorder; the specialist who understands them is the need. One great doctor finds the patient greatly benefited by being allowed to talk to an intelligent listener; another tells stories excellently, and has some marvellous cures to his name. It would seem, then, that boredom is the disease. If you are interested, you are cured. The actor-doctor and the author-doctor are the men of the future. Meanwhile, other specialists are making war on some of the most familiar habits of man. A venerable



THE YOUNGEST PEERESS: THE BARONESS
CLIFTON OF LEIGHTON BROMSWOLD.
The Baroness is the daughter of the late Earl of Darnley.
She was born on January 22, 1900.



FLUFFY AND DOVEY, PRINCESS VICTORIA'S
DOG AND DOVE.

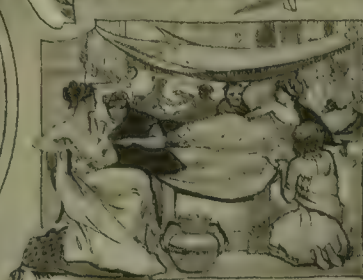


SNAP, LADY ROTHSCHILD'S TERRIER.



CARLO, THE PROPERTY OF THE QUEEN OF NORWAY.

ARISTOCRATS AMONG DOGS:
THEIR MINIATURES
By MRS. GERTRUDE MASSEY.



A MINIATURIST OF ARISTOCRATIC DOGS:
MRS. GERTRUDE MASSEY.

peer, who went to complain of rheumatic pains, was sharply asked if he used soap. A little virtuously he replied, "Yes." "You shouldn't," said the specialist. There are some cures, the aged peer sadly reflected, that are worse than the disease.

Lord Crewe can show his friends a picture with a history almost as strange as that of those which have been stolen from the house of Mr. Wertheimer. Long ago one of his ancestors had the portraits of two of his children painted, a tiny boy as Cupid. The son, when he grew up, quarrelled with his father, and in a fit of temper cut the Cupid from the picture. For a century that fragment of art travelled from owner to owner. A few years ago a dealer, who had seen an engraving of the original, became possessed of the errant Cupid, and took it, with the engraving, to Lord Crewe. The latter gladly bought it, but not with a view to restoring it to the picture. That was rendered impossible from the fact that the outraged parent had had a pedestal painted in the place over which Cupid had reigned.

Those who visited the Agricultural Hall to see the Queen's dogs the other day may remember that her Majesty used to have some famous collies. None of this breed was exhibited by her last week. Perhaps the humiliation which one of them suffered at the instance of a very much smaller representative of the canine family may have prejudiced her Majesty against them. It happened that a tiny fox-terrier was presented to Queen Victoria, to replace a lost loved one of the same sort. The new-comer proved a rascal. He bit the calves of the royal footmen, he worried the royal grooms, he fought every other dog in Windsor, and capped his career of infamy by shamelessly mauling the favourite collie of the then Princess of Wales. The upshot was that the donor was prayed to receive again his gift, and Windsor was not happy until it had seen the last of the terrier's tail.

What a handle it would give the riotous Female Suffragists if they knew that it was through one of their sex that a historic battle for England was won! Such, however, is the case. When Nelson was despairing of catching the French fleet, information came unexpectedly.

Lady Acton, wife of Sir John Acton, Commander-in-Chief of the sea and land forces, was preparing for dinner. Her French maid was dressing her hair, when a letter was put into her hand. At this the girl started, and in her agitation ran a pin into her mistress. She apologised, saying the letter was from her brother, a sailor in the French navy, whom she had believed to be dead.

Sir John Acton, who had entered the room, offered to read the letter to the girl while she continued her task. The girl acquiesced, and Sir John did read it. The letter gave full information as to the French fleet, its whereabouts, composition, and movements—all that was required to be known. Sir John, having read the missive, hurried away. Nelson set sail at once, fought the battle of the Nile, and won a victory never to be forgotten, all from information gained as the outcome of a pin-prick caused by one woman and sustained by another.



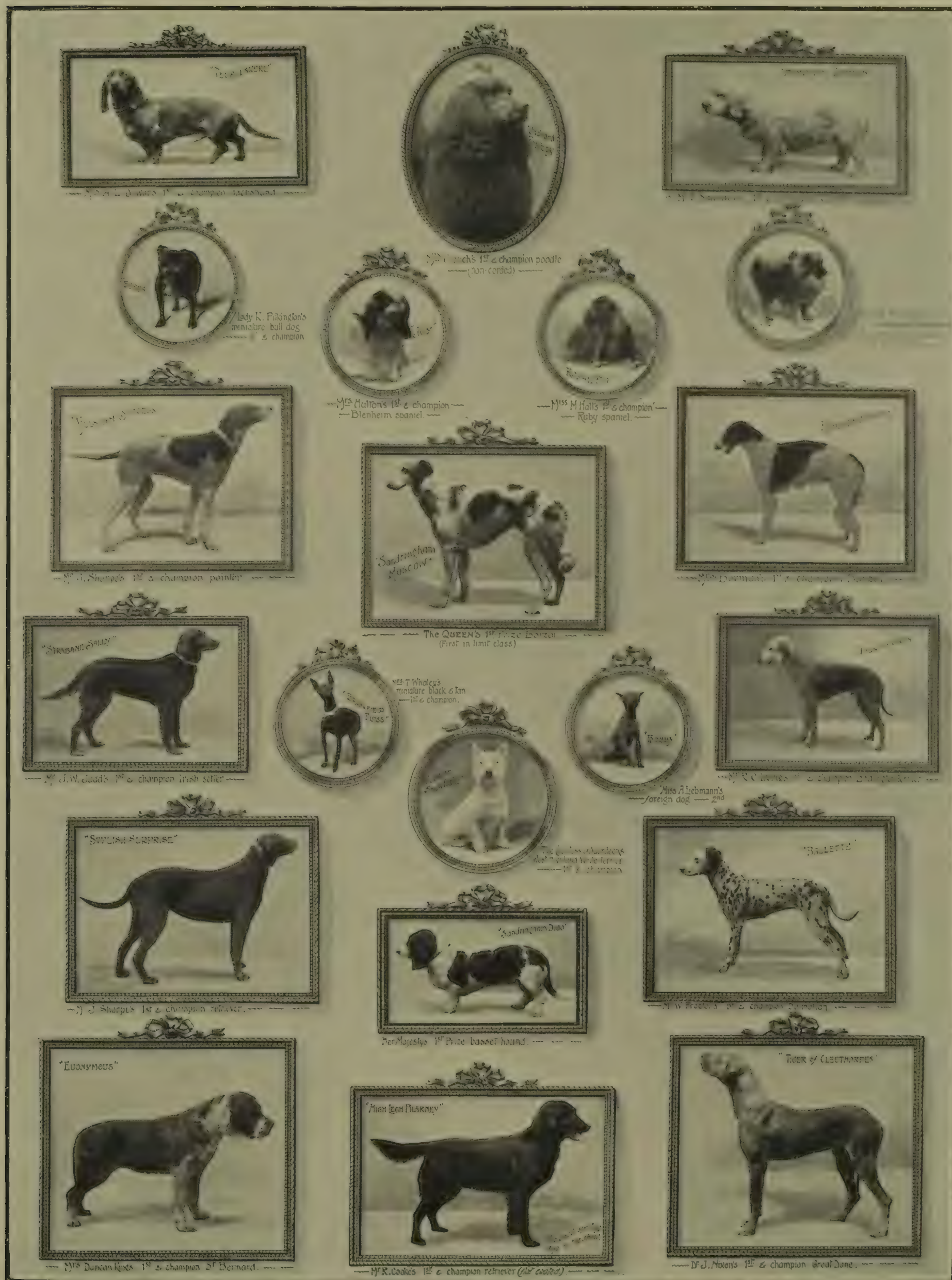
MARVEL, THE QUEEN'S JAPANESE
SPANIEL.



BILLIE AND PUNCHIE, THE QUEEN'S
JAPANESE AND CHINESE SPANIELS.

FAMOUS CHAMPIONS IN THE DOG-WORLD AT CRUFT'S SHOW.

TWENTY PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS; NO. 17 BY BOWDEN.



FAVOURITE PRIZE-WINNERS IN MANY CLASSES.

At Cruft's Dog Show at the Agricultural Hall there were 1850 entries, slightly less than last year. The judges, however, had quite sufficient work. The Queen was again an exhibitor, and took the first limit prize with her famous Sandringham Moscow.

NAVAL TOPICS: SCENES FROM BOTH HEMISPHERES.



WRECKED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE KINGSTON EARTHQUAKE:
THE "PRINCE WALDEMAR."

The "Prince Waldemar" went ashore off Palisadoes, Kingston, in consequence of the destruction of the lighthouse by the earthquake. The vessel belonged to the Hamburg-American line.



Photos, Clear.

TWO HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINERS' TOTAL WRECK OFF KINGSTON.

In the foreground is the "Prince Waldemar." In the distance is the "Prinzessin Victoria Luise," the tourist-steamer which was wrecked some time before the earthquake. The latter vessel probably went ashore owing to some previous shifting of the sea-bottom.



FIXING THE BOOM: A GENERAL VIEW.



Photos, Illustrations Bureau.

FIXING THE BOOM: A NEARER VIEW OF THE MEN AT WORK.

DEFENDING SHEERNESS: FIXING THE NEW BOOM ACROSS THE MEDWAY.

The new boom has a raft-gate six hundred feet in length, which admits water traffic when the boom is in position. The Medway was temporarily closed while it was inspected the other day.



H.M.S. "DOMINION" IN DRY DOCK AT BERMUDA.



Photo, Union Bureau of News.

A UNITED STATES DRY DOCK THAT IS TO TAKE A FOUR MONTHS' VOYAGE.

DRY DOCKS OF TWO GREAT NAVAL POWERS, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The United States has just built a magnificent floating dry dock at a cost of 1,250,000 dollars. It has a capacity of 20,000 tons, which will enable it to scoop up and raise above the water-line the largest battle-ship yet planned. The dock is now finished, and will shortly start on its long cruise to Olongapo, in the Philippine Islands. It will have a crew of thirty sailors for its four months' voyage, and it will be towed by four vessels.

THE WORK OF THE GREATEST FRENCH ETCHER.—2ND SERIES.

DRY-POINT BY PAUL HELLEU.



No. IV.: A DAINY STUDY.



FALSTAFF AND BARDOLPH.

FROM THE PAINTING BY EDUARD GRÜTZNER.

This picture, which gives the German idea of Shakspeare's fat knights, has a special interest at the moment, for Mr. Tree is shortly to play Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in Berlin, at the invitation of the Kaiser; and at Covent Garden last Saturday Nicolai's opera, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," was produced for the first time in England for many years.

Copyright by the Berlin Photographic Company.

SIDELIGHTS ON CURRENT TOPICS FROM ALL QUARTERS.



Photo. Hamilton.

COPENHAGEN'S LATEST CRAZE: ICE-BATHING.

Mid-winter bathing has become quite fashionable among men and women in Copenhagen. Both in the sea and lakes when frozen over, the ice is broken and people enjoy the chilly dip. This is said to act as a powerful tonic to the system.

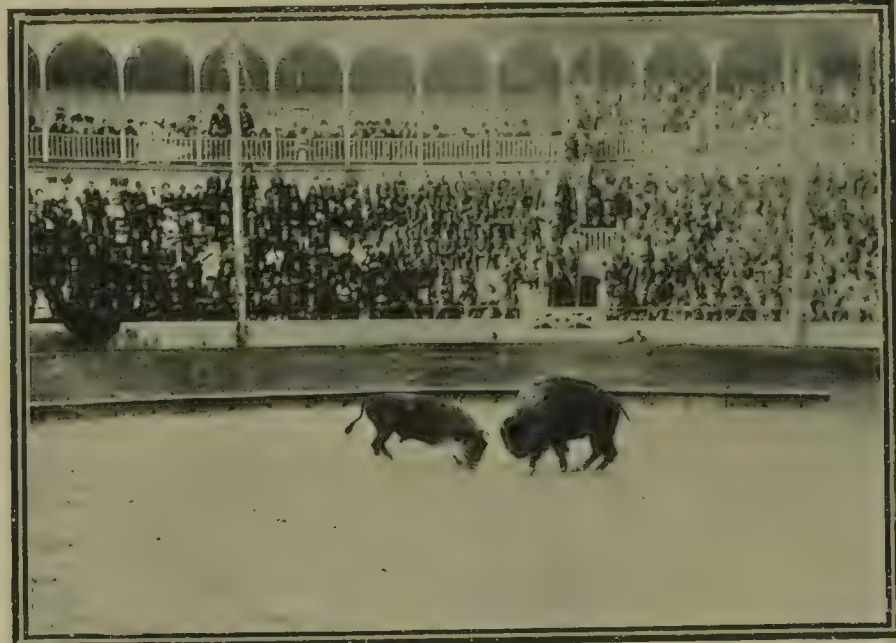


Photo. P.-Y. Press Bureau.

EXCITEMENT FOR FAIR MEXICANS: A BULL AND BUFFALO FIGHT.

This variation of the bull-fight was recently given on the Mexican border opposite El Paso, Texas. The combat was not allowed to come to a finish, because the buffalo was so expensive. The bull was winning. There were many Mexican beauties among the spectators.



Photo. Halfpenny.

AN ARTIST WHO DRANK SEAL'S BLOOD FOR ART'S SAKE.

Mr. A. Borisoff, whom the Tsar sent to paint pictures in the Polar regions, was photographed while he was arranging his canvases for the exhibition at the Grafton Gallery. Mr. Borisoff painted at a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, and his brushes crumbled to pieces with the cold. Once when he and his companions got adrift on an ice floe they kept themselves alive by drinking seal's blood.



Photo. Topical.

PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT POST-OFFICES FOR LONDON.

Two automatic machines for supplying penny stamps and sixpenny packets of postcards, have been placed in the portico of the General Post-Office. The mechanism is worked entirely by the weight of the coin, and is so delicate that it rejects all spurious counters.



MR. THAW'S PROSECUTOR AS A MECHANIC: MR. JEROME IN HIS WORKSHOP.

Mr. Jerome, the New York District Attorney, prosecuting counsel in the Thaw case, can handle a turning-lathe as expertly as he can turn a witness inside out.



MR. THAW'S PROSECUTOR AT LEISURE: MR. JEROME AT HOME.

Mr. Jerome was photographed in the grounds of his beautiful home of Lakeville, where he rests after his labours of the New York court.



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

MR. THAW'S PROSECUTOR AS A GOLFER: MR. JEROME ON THE LINKS.

Another of Mr. Jerome's recreations is golf. He is a long driver, a fell putter, and would be an ornament to St. Andrews.

A MILLION VICTIMS OF PESTILENCE AND FAMINE IN CHINA.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 4 COPYRIGHT UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD; 2 AND 3 BY MR. WALTER KIRTON.



THE HURRIED GRAVES OF FAMINE VICTIMS IN A CHINESE CEMETERY.



A CORNER OF THE REFUGEE CAMP.



THE CAUSE OF THE FAMINE: SUMMER FLOODS.



A FUNERAL OF CHINESE FAMINE VICTIMS.

Summer floods have devastated the rice-fields, and famine and pestilence have already claimed the million victims. The people are being cared for in refugee camps, but the mortality is terrible. In the cemetery shown in our photograph thousands of famine victims have been hurriedly buried beneath a light coating of earth.

THE TORMENT OF THE TRAP: MUTE APPEALS FROM DUMB SUFFERERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. PHILIPON.



1. A TRAPPED POLE-CAT.

2. IN WRETCHED DURANCE.

3. HUNG FROM THE FOREPAW BY A BAITED HOOK.

4. A MOUNTAIN SHEEP DYING IN A TRAP.

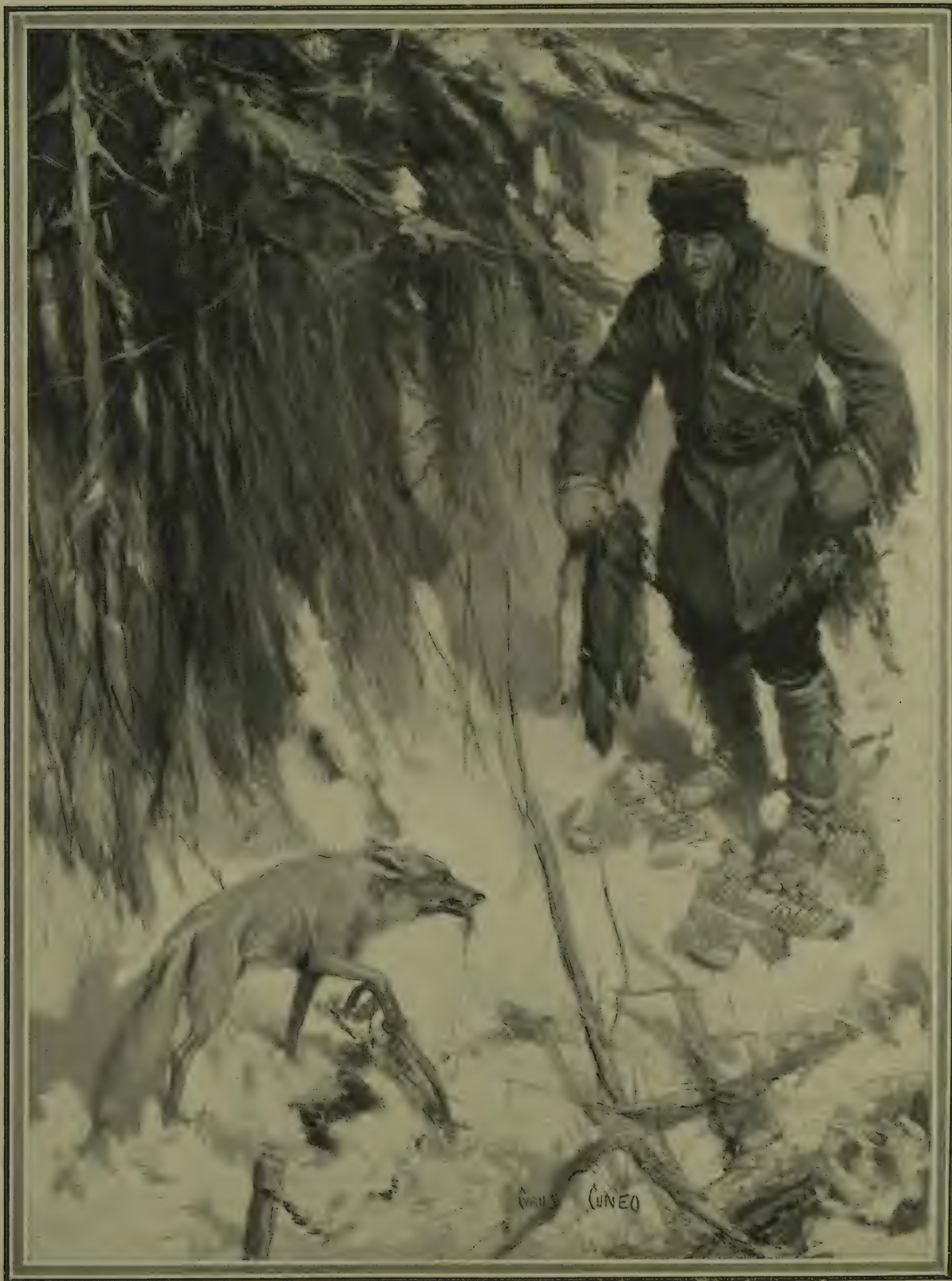
5. A TIMBER-WOLF IMPRISONED.

6. A MARTEN'S MISERY.

These photographs, which are all taken from actual instances, ought to incite inventors to devise some trap that will not only catch but kill instantaneously. If trappers could be continually visiting their traps the harm would be lessened, but so long are the beats in the backwoods that the poor animals are often left for an unconscionable time in misery.

THE TORMENT OF THE TRAP: A PATHETIC APPEAL.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO.



"PUT ME OUT OF MY MISERY": THE SILVER FOX TRAPPED.

The truly merciful trap has yet to be invented. Too often the helpless, dumb victim remains many hours in torture until the trapper passes on his rounds, which in the backwoods are always very long. The poor creature seems actually to plead for the blow that will dispatch it. On another page we give other examples of the cruelty of trapping, photographed from actual incidents.



AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

THE world may be as weary of the murder of the Babes in the Tower as of the private character of Lord Byron, the christian name of the author of "Junius's Letters," and the secret of the Man in the Iron Mask. I trust that I myself do not feel the faintest curiosity about the private affairs of the living



THE TOMB OF THE GREAT PERSIAN POET HAFIZ.

Hafiz was born at Shiraz about the beginning of the fourteenth century, and died, according to the inscription on his tomb, in 1391. His compatriot Sadi is the Amir's favourite poet.

(indeed I wish that they could be induced to talk about any other subject); but as to the secrets of people long dead, I resemble Flibbertigibbet in "Kenilworth": "Whenever I smell a secret I must be at the right end of it or the wrong one."

Eh bien, here is the secret of Richard III. Did he have his nephews murdered in the Tower in the summer of 1483? Sir Clements Markham, who has worked at the topic for many years, says "No!" He produces evidence (in his "Life of Richard III.") that smart clothes were ordered for "the Lord Bastard," on March 9, 1485, and the L. B., he says, is the son of Edward IV. (*également* Edward), who, therefore, was not murdered in 1483.

I had no confidence in the identity of "the Lord Edward" and the "Lord Bastard," but I took it for granted that the document concerning the smart clothes exists in Rymer's "Foedera," as Sir Clements assures us that it does. But a reviewer in the *Times*, obviously a paragon among reviewers, took the trouble, which may have cost him five minutes, to look up the date of March 9, 1485, in Rymer's old book. Not a word about clothes for anybody could he find. That cock would not fight, he said, but in less idiomatic language.

Much puzzled, I looked for the passage in "Foedera." It was invisible to my eyes, and to those of a friend. Then why does Sir Clements tell us that the story of the tailor, the footman, and the clothes of the Lord Bastard is in "Foedera"? Did he look for it there and find it? He cites it as being quoted by a modern author, Bayley, in his interesting work, "Antiquities of the Tower of London" (1830). I have only Bayley's edition of 1825, wherein I cannot find the clothes and the Lord

MRS. STEPNEY
A distinguished contributor
book is in the hands

RAWSON,
to our columns. Her new
of Messrs. Methuen.

Bastard. No doubt Bayley discovered it somewhere, but where? As for the L. B., he was, obviously, John of Gloucester, the natural son of Richard III., on whom he was heaping honours on March 11, 1485, two days after ordering his apparel. John was not a lord, but, as he was the son of the King, the person who wrote the note about his "doublets and jacket of silk" thought it civil to call him a lord. The son of Edward IV. is not called "the Lord Bastard," but "the Lord Edward," after the accession of Richard III.

We have found in the *Times* a good reviewer, he who undertook the arduous toil of opening an old book—yea, a book written in Latin! But I could "sit upon the ground and tell sad stories of" the ways of reviewers! So could Mark Twain. Early in life he discovered that all the American reviews of a new book merely repeated what was said in the first review published. With simple cunning he took care that the first reviews of his new books should always appear in the *Atlantic Monthly*, of which his friend Mr. W. D. Howells was editor. But once he rashly gave an "advance copy" of his last book to the editor of a paper on condition that his critic should wait till after the *Atlantic Monthly* struck the keynote. The newspaper editor broke his word, and his review accused Mark of literary dishonesty, "a grave fraud upon the people." "All the critics in America copied the criticism," says Mark, "and left me under that charge of dishonest conduct." What a crew!

An accident occurs to me, as I write, at the hands of a reviewer, which is so quaint that I cannot keep the story to myself. I wrote a book on Homer, to relieve my mind. Endless piles of critical rubbish have been heaped on the dead poet, and I wished to disinter him. My book was criticised by Professor Burrows, of the University of Cardiff. He wrote in that excellent serial, the *Classical Review*, a grave journal. The Professor is on the Advisory Committee of management, and is, indeed, a writer both learned and lively. But here is part of what he said about my book: "The Highlanders illustrate most things, but not least that the Laird of Runraurie used imported swords but home-made spades at the Battle of Killiecrankie." I have



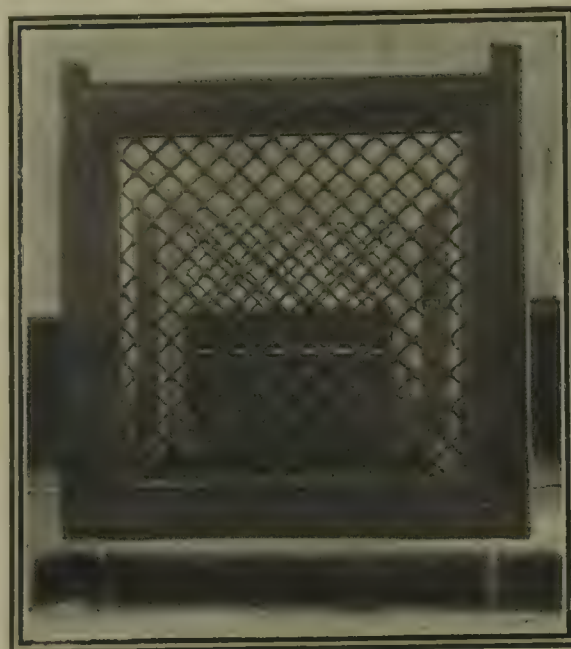
AN OLD SERBIAN MONASTERY.

Reproduced from "Through Savage Europe," by Harry de Windt, published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

looked into the book, and reckon that "the Highlanders illustrate" three points of custom, and no more. The book did not contain the ghost of a suggestion that the Laird of Runraurie used either swords or spades, either home-made or imported, either at the Battle of Killiecrankie or on any other occasion. At football they would allow me "a penalty kick"—at goal of course.

THROUGH SAVAGE EUROPE,

THERE may be some who will take objection to the word "savage" when applied to the Balkan States and Russia, but Mr. Harry de Windt has chosen the title "Through Savage Europe" for his book dealing with recent travel in the countries between the Adriatic and the Black Sea (T. Fisher Unwin), and holds that he is justified by existing conditions. While the author lacks some of the gifts of vision and sympathy that help the appeal of travel-books to endure, he can give the reader a bustling



THE TOMB OF THE GREAT PERSIAN POET SADI.

Sadi also was born at Shiraz about 1184, and died in 1291. He and Hafiz are the two most celebrated poets of Persia, for even Omar, though better known in this country, is less famous.

narrative and hold him interested through the unending changes of the way. Consequently, there is no suggestion of dullness in the description of a journey through Montenegro, Herzegovina, Bosnia, Serbia, Bulgaria, and a part of Russia. There are some bright, picturesque touches, and a certain facility of treatment that reveals the special correspondent. Mr. de Windt has a good bit to say about politics, and writes at almost unnecessary length round the great Serbian tragedy. His opinion of King Alexander and the Queen will not meet with universal acceptance in this country; the tragedy of their death was detestable, but is now old enough to be left alone. The author's space limits do not justify extended treatment of the murder, and it must be said that "Through Savage Europe" gives an impression of disproportion between the subject and its treatment. Each of the countries through which the author scampered deserves more extended treatment; and there is no doubt that Mr. de Windt, with his long experience and fluent pen, is well qualified to give it. In less than three hundred pages it is impossible adequately to deal with the problems, social and political, of half-a-dozen countries; the task might have baffled Kinglake, and Mr. de Windt was limited to a very large extent by the fact that he was travelling in the service of a newspaper, and presumably was not master of his own time. Books

that endure are generally the product of leisure hours, because the impressions that come to them are not strained after. The outer aspect of things is interesting enough when seen by an eye that assimilates them quickly, but the charm of cities, be they old or new, lingers in the byeways that the hurried traveller has no leisure to explore. A word of praise is due to the photographs that illustrate the author's narrative. They are excellent

Photo. Arangelovitch, Nisch.

THE LAST WORD IN TALKING MACHINES!

The GRAMOPHONE "GRAND"

THIS INSTRUMENT has no visible trumpet. The turntable and mechanism are closed in, the lid being opened at will, as with a Grand Piano. The tone is softer than an ordinary instrument. As will be seen, the doors through which the sound issues from the diaphragm can be open, shut, or ajar, thus regulating the volume of sound. The instrument is designed in Sheraton style, and is a handsome piece of furniture.

Price
50 Guineas.



HOW TO PLAY THE GRAMOPHONE GRAND.

To play the Grand the lid is raised, and the record placed on the turntable, the machine started, and the lid closed. The doors are opened either wide or ajar, according to the volume of sound desired. The reproduction of Gramophone Records on the Grand is particularly soft and pleasing in effect.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE."

There are many kinds of Talking Machines. There is Only One Gramophone. The "Gramophone" is not a generic term. It describes instruments made only by The Gramophone & Typewriter, Ltd.

Genuine Gramophone Needles are sold only in metal boxes bearing our Trade Mark Picture, "His Master's Voice." It is most important that Gramophone Records should only be played with genuine Gramophone Needles. On receipt of Postcard we will send Catalogue and Lists, also our Brochures, "Opera at Home," and "The Living Voice," together with Name and Address of the nearest Dealer in our Goods.



The GRAMOPHONE & TYPEWRITER, Ltd., 21, City Road, LONDON, E.C.

SONGS. EASTERN AND TEUTONIC.

POETRY has become so much the written—one had almost said the type-written—word, that one forgets its genesis in song. Two recent books remind us of such origin—"The Songs of Sidi Hammo," translated from the Berber language by Mr. R. L. N. Johnston for Elkin Mathews; and "Old German Love Songs," translated by Frank C. Nicholson for Fisher Unwin. "The Harvest Day" of Sidi Hammo was taken down by Mr. Johnston from the lips of strolling minstrels, and the Minnesingers were of course as often famous for their music as their rhyme. Yet in neither of these books is any music reproduced—the writers catering only for the literary reader. This is a lacuna, for folk-lore is no longer just a literary cult. It is a science in which musicians, sociologists, and a dozen other tribes are interested. The modern folk-lorist goes round with a phonograph, and one hopes that next time Mr. Johnston will do likewise. Mr. Nicholson has more reason for missing out the music of the Minnesingers, since in their case, so he says, the music has perished irretrievably. But has it? One remembers that in the Omdurman campaign the Soudanese soldiers used to sing a chorus, "Saladeen," which was clearly the broken-down form of a Saracen song dating from the Crusades. If the barbarous Paynim thus preserved a melody for centuries, why not the learned and musical German? One knows how new words are set to old tunes, not only by great song-writers such as Burns, but also in the less famous sea-chanties. Perhaps some brilliant scholar will find the rhythm of Walter von der Vogelweide underneath some modern Volkslied. Apart from this lack of music, both these books are

worthy contributions to the literature of the Song. The one reveals the curiously allusive, strangely ironic, and yet romantic temperament of the Moroccan Berber, cousin of the Touareg, the Kabyle, and possibly connected with the New Race of five thousand years

poet. His life is detailed in a delightful preface by Mr. S. L. Bensusan. Mr. Nicholson's volume on the Minnesingers quite eclipses all its English predecessors. He is, perhaps, too scholarly, too afraid of the German critic. Who would now blame FitzGerald for his loose translation? And yet Mr. Nicholson's way of presenting the original rhymes and rhythms of the old Germans is thoroughly practical, while his introduction is a model of what introductions should be.

Whatever the industry may be, a publication which sums up the progress of the year is always valuable. "Penrose's Pictorial Annual" for 1906-7 deals with the engraving and reproduction of illustrations, and a wonderful book it is, with its gallery of pictures. The letterpress is written by experts with a gift for making themselves understood, so that the Annual, in spite of its technicalities, is eminently readable. The chief progress of the year has been in the direction of speed, largely under the spur of illustrated journalism. A block that used to take five or six hours to make can now be equally well made in half an hour. British firms are thoroughly alive to recent invention, much more so, according to one writer, than the Americans, who have become too cocksure and self-satisfied. This startling assertion must be qualified by the American illustrations in the volume, which show that the Yankee at least makes good use of his out-of-date machinery. Photography in colours makes slow progress, but we are on the eve of a great move forward when a new type of chromatic plate is perfected. This brief summary may show our readers how interesting Penrose's editor has made his Annual. We offer him our heartiest congratulations.



Photo. Dr. Adolf Reuter.

THE LATE QUEEN OF HANOVER'S CASTLE: THE DESERTED SPLENDOURS OF MARIENBURG.

The castle stands about twenty miles south of Hanover, in the picturesque valley of the Leine. It was built in 1861-65, by King George V., and was the private property of the late Queen Marie. There, at her husband's order, she remained for about a year after the catastrophe of 1866, which saw the King's deposition. Then the Prussian Government, yielding to the agitation of the extreme Guelphs, sent the Queen also into exile. The Duke of Cumberland visited it lately.

ago discovered by Flinders Petrie at Naqada. Sidi Hammo was a child of nature, a lover, a philosopher, and, judging from these translations, a most excellent

matic plate is perfected. This brief summary may show our readers how interesting Penrose's editor has made his Annual. We offer him our heartiest congratulations.

GLOWING TESTIMONY
TO ANTIPON

By an Eminent French Physician.

Absolved from the professional etiquette which obtains in this country, whereby members of the medical faculty are precluded from offering signed testimonials to proprietary remedies, an eminent physician practising in Paris has voluntarily favoured the Antipon Company with the following gratifying letter:

"Rue Marbeuf, Paris.

"Secretary, Antipon Company.

"Dear Sir,—I must frankly say that Antipon is the only product that I have ever met with for very quick, very efficacious, and absolutely harmless reduction of obesity; all other things are perfectly useless, and some absolutely dangerous.

"You are at perfect liberty to make whatever use you like of this letter, as I like to do justice to such perfect products.

"Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) "DR. RICCIARDI."

The above remarkable letter is in itself a noble tribute to the extraordinary properties of Antipon; but this strong and convincing professional advocacy is supported by hundreds of letters from private individuals who have voluntarily written to thank the Antipon Company for the permanent benefits they have derived from the famous Antipon treatment. The original letters are carefully filed for reference, and may be inspected at the offices of the Company by any stout person who requires conclusive evidence of its potency before commencing a course of Antipon.

The truth is, Antipon has completely eclipsed other remedies for the cure of obesity, especially those which relied on the cruel conditions they imposed, viz., a starvation dietary and mineral drugging. Antipon eschews all such harmful subterfuges, and relies on itself and plenty of good food to ensure a complete cure. It is simplicity itself: while absorbing and



Millions of Money

could not give back health and strength and beauty of form, in defiance of Nature's laws. How many stout people throw away money in the attempt to regain normal weight and a good figure by some harmful *regime*, based on mineral drugging and malnutrition! Such methods will, of course, starve and poison the patient into thinness and emaciation. They are infinitely worse than the disease of obesity they are supposed to cure. Do not even trifle with them; they may ruin the soundest constitution. Reason surely dictates that while the strain of rapidly losing pounds of superfluous fat is going on, strength must be maintained, if not increased. That is the principle on which the famous Antipon treatment is established. It is the "feeding-up, toning-up, building-up" treatment, and has never been known to fail when consistently followed. As a fat-absorbent Antipon is marvellous. Within a day and a night of the first dose from 8 oz. to 3 lb. reduction may be relied upon; then a daily decrease continues until lasting recovery of elegant proportions and standard weight in relation to stature, together with health and strength. For the latter, the splendid tonic properties of Antipon are responsible. A marked improvement in the digestive system is effected. Appetite is keen, and plenty of good nourishment is necessary; the digestive powers are greatly improved. There are no troublesome dietary restrictions. Now, this normal nutriment will not engender superfluous fat for the simple reason that Antipon *gradually extinguishes the tendency to excessive fat formation*. The cure is, therefore, permanent. Strength, vitality, mental and physical alertness are recovered at the same time with firm muscular fibre, well-moulded limbs, and a faultless figure. Antipon is a pleasantly tart liquid distillation of valuable but quite harmless vegetable substances. It is neither laxative nor constipating, and contains no trace of anything injurious to health. To sum up, Antipon, either as a home treatment for the permanent cure of obesity or as a tonic especially suited to those reducing weight, is simply perfection.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc.; or should there be difficulty, may be had (on sending remittance), privately packed, carriage paid, direct from the Antipon Company, 13, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

King of Corpulence Cures.

eliminating the gross and unhealthy fatty deposits that, internally, encroach upon the vital organs and endanger life, and, externally, destroy all claims to beauty, Antipon is doing a subtler but more valuable work in *overcoming the tendency to excessive fat formation*; therefore the subject can eat heartily of good nourishing food without fear of again "running to fat." Now, the tonic properties of Antipon have a wonderfully beneficial effect on the digestive system; appetite is greatly improved, the processes of digestion and assimilation rendered normally active and, as a corollary, nutrition is perfected. Thus the whole body is re-strengthened and re-invigorated while the unwholesome fat is being driven out of the system without likelihood of return. The combined action of the various properties of Antipon is to build up the system on new lines of health and beauty, and to make the grateful subject look and feel years younger, with a well-knit frame, firm muscles and shapely limbs, a healthy skin and a clear complexion. Could there possibly be a more rational, a more beneficial treatment?

As pointed out by Dr. Ricciardi, the reduction of obesity by means of Antipon is quick. Within a day and a night of first dose there is a loss varying between 8 oz. and 3 lb., according to individual conditions; then a steady and sure daily diminution of weight sets in and continues until lasting renewal of correct proportions and normal weight, when the doses may be discontinued.

Antipon is surprisingly pleasant and refreshing, and, being a liquid, is easy to take. It contains no trace of any mineral or other objectionable substance, is neither aperient nor the reverse, and never causes the least intestinal or stomachic disturbance. A cup of tea is not more innocent of reactionary effects.

The *Illustrated London News* says: "Antipon not only speedily absorbs and throws out of the system all superabundant adipose matter, but increases strength and vitality."

Colonial readers of the *Illustrated London News* will be glad to know that Antipon is stocked by wholesale druggists in Australasia, South Africa, Canada, India, &c., and may always be obtained by ordering through a local Chemist or Stores.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, &c., or should difficulty arise, may be had, on sending remittance, post free, privately packed, direct from the Antipon Company, 13, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

"The English nation is the first in the world in matters of personal cleanliness, and it is, therefore, all the more astonishing that so little serious attention is paid to the proper care of the mouth and teeth. The consequence is—and this is fully proved by statistics—that the English have more defective teeth, and endure more suffering from diseases of the digestive organs, than any other people in the world."

It is to be hoped that with the invention of Odol the care of the mouth may become as general as the universal habit of washing the face and hands.



Do you realise

the immense importance of the unique superiority of Odol? While all other preparations for cleansing the mouth and teeth are effective only during the few moments of application, the antiseptic and refreshing power of Odol continues gently but persistently for hours afterwards. Odol penetrates the interstices of the teeth and the mucous membrane of the mouth, to a certain extent impregnating them, and leaving an antiseptic deposit on the surface. In this manner a continuous antiseptic effect is secured, by means of which the whole oral cavity, to the minutest recesses, is completely freed from and protected against all fermenting processes and injurious bacteria. Owing to this characteristic, peculiar only to Odol, fermentation is absolutely arrested and the healthy condition of mouth and teeth assured.

**Odol is used by
dentists themselves.**

The taste of Odol is most delicious and refreshing. Odol is supplied in two flavours—"Sweet Rose," delightfully mild, and in special flavour with ladies, and "Standard Flavour," preferred by some on account of its more expressed taste and refreshing and invigorating effect.

MONTE CARLO.

WHEN cold, frost, and fog prevail in northern latitudes, there is considerable consolation in the idea that trains almost as luxurious in their accommodation as the hotels which have monopolised the patronage of travellers within the last few years, are ready to convey those who are seeking milder climates, with spring in winter and a clear sky with bright sunshine, to the shores of the ever-blue Mediterranean. The Riviera grows more in favour every year, and the ease with which the somewhat long and formerly tiring journey can be undertaken has brought down each year numbers of visitors who distribute themselves along the charming coast-resorts which lie between Hyères and the Italian frontier. Cannes and Nice shared with Mentone at one time the patronage of the foreign colony, but of late years the Principality of Monaco has adapted itself for the reception of that influx of visitors who have found that Monte Carlo was warmer than Nice and even Mentone, and that the programme of amusements elaborated by the management of the Société des Bains de Mer de Monaco offered more attractions than could be found elsewhere. Hotels have been built responding to the desire of those who turn their

backs on all establishments of this kind which are not fully up-to-date. Houses have replaced the orange and lemon groves, with apartments to suit almost every purse, and there are plenty of villas within the Principality

attractions which are offered in the Casino, with its concerts unequalled in Europe, its theatrical and operatic performances, there is a continuation of choice performances in the Palais des Beaux-Arts, which unites all the best works of artists and sculptors. The Motor-boat Exhibition and the regattas, coupled with the excellent harbourage—a boon to yachtsmen—attract all the devotees of water-sport. There are those wonderful gardens surrounding the Casino, rich with the palm and aloe trees and the rarest and choicest specimens of the tropical flora, and then there is that wonderful terrace overhanging the Mediterranean, looking out over the Cape Martin to the point of Bordighera, and the morning rendezvous of cosmopolitan rank and fashion. The terrace in the morning, the pigeon-shooting ground, and the Atrium of the Casino in the evening, are three spots where everyone congregates and which bring together friends who have not met for years, who have come from North, East, and West to bask in the sunshine and revel in the glorious weather. The beauties of Monte

Carlo are too well known to call for description, but the accompanying photograph will tell those who do not know that Paradise something of its wonderful fascination.



THE CASINO, MONTE CARLO.

for the accommodation of those wishing to pass the season in a spot justly famous for the manner in which its natural advantages have been developed and enhanced by a lavish hand. Setting aside all the

Van Houten's

True wisdom is the price of happiness
YOUNG.

BE WISE AND DRINK
**VAN
HOUTEN'S
COCOA.**



Gems from the Poets. No 44

WEDDING OUTFITS IN ELKINGTON PLATE

LAST FOR 50 YEARS.

ELKINGTON
QUALITY!STILL THE
BEST!Catalogues
Free.Catalogues
Free.

ELKINGTON & CO., LTD.,

London Showrooms { 22, REGENT STREET, S.W.
(BELOW PICCADILLY CIRCUS.)
73, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

BIRMINGHAM: NEWHALL ST. LIVERPOOL: LORD ST. GLASGOW: ST. VINCENT ST. MANCHESTER: ST. ANN'S SQ. NEWCASTLE: NORTHUMBERLAND ST. CANADIAN AGENTS: A. T. WILEY & CO., MONTREAL.

FOOT'S ADAPTA TABLE

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE. (PATENTED)

Can be instantly raised, lowered, revolved, or tilted either way. Extends over bed, couch, or chair without touching it. An ideal Table for reading or taking meals in bed with ease and comfort. Change of position is effected simply by pressing the patent push button at the top of standard. The height of Table can be adjusted at any point from 29 ins. to 46 ins. from floor. The Top is 27 ins. long by 18 ins. wide. It cannot swing round or over-balance. Instantly adjustable to various convenient uses, such as Reading Stand, Writing Table, Bed Rest, Sewing or Work Table, Music Stand, Easel, Card Table, &c.

PRICES—

No. 1.—Enamelled Metal Parts, with Polished Wood Top £1 5 0
No. 2.—Ditto, with Adjustable Side Tray and Automatic Bookholder (as illustrated) .. £1 12 6
No. 3.—Complete as No. 2, but superior finish .. £2 2 0
No. 4.—Complete as No. 2, but Nickel-plated and Polished Metal Parts .. £3 0 0

Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in Great Britain.

For further particulars of above, and other forms of Adjustable Reading Stands, &c., write for Catalogue A 7.

J. FOOT & SON (Dept. A. 7), 171, New Bond Street, London, W.

REAL REST

Can be obtained only by perfect relaxation of the muscles. To work well one must rest well. No chairs possess so many conveniences or offer such a wealth of luxurious ease and comfort as

FOOT'S ADJUSTABLE CHAIRS.

The occupant can instantly change the position of the Seat, Back, or Leg-REST to accommodate the body in every desirable position for rest and comfort. They are made in various styles and qualities, meeting every demand of necessity or luxury. If you wish to possess a really comfortable Reclining Chair we can suit you.



Illustrated Descriptive Booklet, "Chair Comfort,"
post free.

J. FOOT & SON (Dept. C 7), 171, New Bond St., London, W.

THE PIANO WHICH EVERYONE CAN PLAY

The PIANOLA PIANO.

A COMBINATION OF
THREE INVENTIONS:

1. The Piano,
2. The Pianola,
3. The Metrostyle.

It is possible, therefore, to play by hand or with music-rolls, and the Metrostyle enables anyone to give correct interpretations which have been provided by Paderewski, Grieg, Moszkowski, and many other famous musicians.

The Pianola Piano can be purchased for cash or on the Deferred Payment System, and we will take your old piano in part exchange.

The Pianola may be had in several models. Of the Pianola Piano (Steck Piano), there are three models, and of the Pianola Piano (Weber Piano), there are two models, all of which may be seen by anyone who cares to call.

Pianola Piano Catalogue H gives full particulars. Write for it.

The . .

ORCHESTRELLE CO.,

ÆOLIAN HALL,

135-6-7, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.

LADIES' PAGES.

SHOULD the income-tax come up for practical revision, as it is expected to do shortly, one of the points that ought to be taken up, it seems to me, is the special disadvantage at which married couples are placed under the present system. Some little time ago I ventured, with great temerity, to suggest here that old bachelors should be taxed in order to provide pensions for poor aged women—seeing that the bachelor has neglected his plain duty to provide for some woman in a home of her own as his wife. A correspondent informs me that in the Argentine this form of tax is actually levied; only its result is not applied according to my happy thought! The old bachelor from fifty to seventy-five years of age in the Argentine has to pay the State five pounds a year tax, from which the married man is free. Those single men who are between thirty and fifty are not considered so hopelessly lost to an ultimate sense of their citizen's duty, and are let off with only about half the tax of the older bachelors. Here, on the contrary, although Bishops and other public men from time to time protest against the diminishing birth-rate, and the deplorable fact is noted that our marriage-rate has decreased year by year for a generation past, the income tax is deliberately made to penalise marriage! The way it is done is this: the income of a married woman living with her husband is held to be part of her husband's income, and the whole, added together, is taxed as one single income, thus sometimes lifting the total joint income beyond exemption point or lessening the amount allowed to be exempt, and, in effect, compelling the married couple to pay, perhaps, several pounds more for the privilege of being married than the very same two persons paid separately while single, though they were earning the same amount as after their marriage. Now, is not that an absurd and unjustifiable tax on the married state?

I heard a great deal about this when I was a member of the London School Board. A teacher in a boys' school would marry a teacher in a girls' school; and immediately the Board was informed of this fact the two salaries had to be added together and the income tax deducted from the joint amount, as the law required, thus mulcting the unfortunate and unsuspecting couple of a considerable sum from the combined income on which they had planned to set up housekeeping in union. The newly married lady had often been living before her marriage with a brother or a father who was also a Board teacher; and she would appeal to me quite touchingly as to the logical reason why there must be more income tax deducted out of her own and her husband's income than had to be paid out of hers and her brother's when they joined their means to keep up one home. I could never form the least idea upon what basis of logic or public policy this arrangement



PINAFORE AND SILK BLOUSES.

1. Brown pinné, embroidered in dull gold, worn over a lace slip.
2. Pink glacé dinner-blouse, trimmed black velvet, and lace front.

had been decided; for it is clear that a married couple are likely to have more persons to support out of their joint income than the two single persons had, and it seems to be agreed by all mentors of public affairs that for a man and woman to bring up a family is to serve the State—yet those who are doing so are specially taxed beyond the bachelors and spinsters! This seems to be worthy of the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if income tax reform is in fact to be undertaken.

A report on domestic education in Belgium has been issued by our Education Department. That practical people were in advance of ourselves in providing such teaching in the schools, and still give more time to it than our code allows. The Belgian girls have to devote a clear five weeks out of each school year to learning domestic science and putting it into practice. They have time enough, therefore, to grasp what they are taught, and to fix it in their minds by practice. Our own plan of weekly lessons of a couple of hours each is less practically useful. Every day during the five weeks each Belgian pupil cooks a working class dinner and cleans up the utensils, and also in the course of each week she does a wash and irons it, completely cleans out the kitchen premises, and goes to market under instructions to choose the materials of which the dinner is to be built up. The quantities bought are such as a family would require, and all the utensils and details of the cooking are on the scale that the girl will find practical use for in her future life. This is an all-important arrangement, and negatives at once the idea that the cookery classes of a school might be worked in concert with plans for providing dinners for the poorer children. The food that can be supplied at a small expense for a large party of the most needy scholars, who are being fed at the expense of the State or of charity, must be chosen and cooked on an entirely different basis and method from that which the family life of a workman's home requires, and the Belgian system of letting each girl market and cook as if for her own family is the only practical one. Here, we have had too much class work and not enough practice; nevertheless, our cookery instruction has proved useful. But cookery is an art, and like any other art it can only be acquired by practical work, often repeated, and corrected when necessary by an experienced teacher, and for this our code does not allow enough time nor adequate opportunity. In my opinion, cookery classes should be available at all technical institutes in the day time for girls who have just left school, and for older ones for evening practice. The preparation of food is more universally required than is freehand drawing, and more useful than wood-carving. Yet what large sums of public money are spent on art teaching, while cookery is only occasionally offered, and then mainly consists of the pupils sitting still and watching the teacher cook, which is little more use than it would be for the art student merely to watch the teacher draw. We are not so practical

BENSNDORP'S

ROYAL DUTCH

COCOA

is unequalled for daintiness of taste and fragrance, and for its refreshing and invigorating qualities. For the morning or evening meal, or for a mid-day refreshment, it is both delicious and satisfying. It brightens the brain, steadies the nerves, and stimulates the blood to healthy action.

FREE SAMPLE on mentioning this Paper, from BENSNDORP & CO., 33-35, East Hill, S.W.



MAPPIN'S

AT ALL HOUSES

REBUILDING
SALE

WRITE
FOR
SALE
CATALOGUE

BARGAINS

BARGAINS

BARGAINS

IN ALL
DEPARTMENTS

BARGAINS

BARGAINS

BARGAINS

MAPPIN & WEBB, Ltd.

(MAPPIN BROS. Incorporated.)

London Showrooms:

158, Oxford Street, West End.

2, Queen Victoria Street, City.

220, Regent Street, West End.



There are many stars but only one

BOVRIL.

Bovril goes hand in hand with beauty and health. It cheers the spirits and gives strength to overcome the fatigues of a trying life.

1—MISS MAY DE SOUSA.
2—MISS FLORENCE SMITHSON.
3—MISS EDNA MAY.

4—MISS PAULINE CHASE.
5—MISS DORIS STOCKER.
6—MISS BILLIE BURKE.

7—MISS GARY DUSEY.
8—MISS CONSTANCE GILL.
9—MISS LUCY GORD.

10—MISS CAMILLE GILL.
11—MISS JUNA DAY.
12—MISS MARY GILL.

a people as the Belgians, as this Education Department Report proves.

For so many years it has not been fashionable to wear much upon the head in indoor dress that we were beginning to forget how becoming some form of head-ornament is usually found. For the last two or three seasons, however, this has been changing, and so much is now worn as evening head-dress that we seem on the high road, if not to adopting the turban itself, such as was worn about 1820, at all events to the conspicuous feathers and fal-lals that we see in Early Victorian pictures. Look, for instance, at the painting depicting the coronation of Queen Victoria, or that other one showing the baptism of the present King, which may be seen in Kensington Palace: the feathers in all the ladies' coiffures are placed just above the ear, and sometimes stand wildly out from their heads, sometimes fall gracefully curling into the nape of the neck—ostrich-feathers, that is, of the same length and fullness that we should recently have considered suitable only for putting on hats. However, the bird-of-paradise plumes that have floated far behind the smart evening coiffures of the past two seasons were not much less in size than those Early Victorian feathers, and lately some leading hairdressers have been using ostrich-feathers almost as long as those of Queen Victoria in the pictures. Twists of velvet or of tulle and quite large bows of velvet, plain or spangled, are much worn. The high Spanish comb is also to some extent revived. Marabout plumes, sprinkled with diamond-dust, are a popular head-ornament, and fern-leaves, myrtle-leaves, and other foliage is similarly bespangled and combined with tulle and ostrich-tips or stiff wings, so as really quite to justify what I have said above about the resemblance to the turban.

Nowadays it is fully recognised that fine feathers make fine birds, but it is also a well-known fact that pretty clothes only cannot attain that end, and surely one of the most important of Nature's gifts to cherish is the teeth. Not only from a health point of view is this an important matter, but even a beautiful woman is disfigured by bad-coloured teeth. It is quite impossible to use anything with more satisfactory results than Dr. Pierre's Eau Dentifrice, or his famous tooth-paste, for both cleansing and preserving the teeth. This latter preparation is sold in tubes, and is specially useful to pack away in a trunk when travelling. These well-known goods can be obtained of all chemists and stores, as well as from 203, Regent Street, London. This address must be carefully noted, as the proprietors of Dr. Pierre's Eau Dentifrice have only recently moved there from Conduit Street, the ever-increasing demand for these preparations being so great that larger and more convenient premises were needed. Many are the awards Dr. Pierre's dental preparations have received, the latest being Grand Prix, Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; and Liège, 1905.



A VISITING-DRESS.

This artistic indoor or visiting gown is made in black velvet, with an Irish crochet vest.

Gold and silver embroideries have not lost any of their vogue. There is also a particularly fine and pliable gold lace to be had, which makes a very decorative trimming, especially on white gowns. Gold tassels and cords are used to finish the design when these bullion trimmings are employed. And not only gold and silver tissues, but others with a metallic surface in various shades make a foundation for chiffon or net, the glint of the metallic colour and sheen—copper, tarnished brass, etc.—being most effective through the transparent over-tissue. On one of the Court dresses there was some exquisite embroidery in silver worked upon rose-point lace; the design was trails of wild roses and clematis, sprinkled with tiny diamond dewdrops. Those embroideries and fabrics of extreme magnificence are only fit for Court. A certain portion of exquisite embroidery is placed upon nearly every handsome evening dress, nevertheless.

Hand-painting is another luxurious and graceful form of evening-gown decoration. The painting is done with water-colours, and very delicately, no strong contrasts being desired. White chiffon or gauze takes this decoration best. The fragile fabric can be painted with long trails of such flowers as roses, laburnum, or lilac, or with clusters of large blossoms and foliage. An effective and not too difficult way of preparing a painted gown is to execute the blossoms (which in this case should be large ones) separately on gauze or chiffon, and then cut them out, and apply them on the dress. Roses, orchids, and poppies are very effective used in this way, and can be bought as trimmings at a few high-class shops.

In making a walking-skirt which is to be short, everything should be remembered and adopted that will give an appearance of length. Circular trimmings, therefore, ought to be avoided. A pleated skirt, with the pleats running downwards and stitched down firmly to about eight inches from the ground, is a very good style. Another desirable form of walking-skirt has stitched strappings covering the seams and extra pleats let in at the lower part of each gore; this skirt is best made unlined. For a very tall woman a double skirt is not unfavourable if made with a deep point front and back and cut up only at the sides. For more "dressy" gowns trains are indispensable. The corselet on the Princess cut is most graceful, and this also is seen made with a simulated underskirt, the top part deeply pointed front and back as just described.

Messrs. Liberty and Co., Limited, of Regent Street, London, are making a variety of beautiful oak panelings in Elizabethan, Georgian, and other styles, as can be seen by a new illustrated catalogue they are pleased to send on application. All the panelling is made in their own factory, and some of the examples compare favourably in price with wall-papers, and, of course, form a much more handsome and lasting decoration. FILOMENA.



For Skin and Complexion.

PLANTOL SOAP

represents a new feature in the art of soap-making. It is made from fruit and vegetable oils, and contains no animal fat. Alone, these oils are soothing and emollient. When delicately blended and manufactured into Plantol Soap, they act as a balm to the skin.

LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT, ENGLAND.

The name LEVER on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence.

HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH AND PROLONG LIFE.

DR. ANDREW WILSON'S OPINION.

In an interesting little work, recently published, Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., makes the following statements:

"Physiologists have been impressing upon us of late days that the limit of life is not bounded by the threescore and ten years of the Psalmist. They give us many examples of persons who died at ages varying from ninety to a hundred years. Certain enthusiasts tell us that if we lived more carefully we should increase the span of existence as a natural result. These opinions find a good deal of support in facts, but it is evident, at the same time, that many persons are not able to adjust their lives so as to attain to a ripe old age. There is the danger of wearing out prematurely to be faced—a danger caused, or at least favoured, by the excessive wear and tear to which the modern man is subjected. Now, among the measures which may be recommended to our attention by way of lengthening life's span, I think the use of Sanatogen is one of the most important and interesting."

In explaining why he formed this opinion, Dr. Wilson proceeds:

"Now, it is of no service to prescribe medicine by way of arming ourselves against weakness. Medicine is given to cure disease; it cannot build up the body or impart strength and vigour. Suppose a preparation is found which, taken whenever the vital powers begin to flag, will restore them in as natural a fashion as if by taking food and drink, such an agent deserves to be welcomed by everybody. Now, Sanatogen is truly to be regarded as a preparation of this kind. Let the overworked man give it a fair trial. It will restore his vigour, and, by strengthening him, give him literally a new lease of life."

"What is Sanatogen? is a query which may be answered by saying that it is in no sense a 'secret' remedy. Its composition is well known, otherwise medical men would not prescribe it. It combines two distinct elements, one *tonic*, and the other *nutritive*. The tonic element is represented by a compound of phosphorus. It is the glycerophosphate of sodium, and it represents the substance which actually forms a very important, if not the most important, constituent of our brain and nervous system."

"But Sanatogen also contains a food (casein) derived from fresh cow's milk, which performs the duty of building up the body and of giving to the muscles and other organs their needed nutriment. It is this combination of tonic and restoring properties which places Sanatogen in a unique position among modern preparations for the prevention and cure of disease. Its great merit is that it can be taken under all ordinary circumstances of life. It does not upset the system. Its action is of a thoroughly natural kind. It is easily assimilated. The weary tissues, hungry for their proper nourishment, seize on Sanatogen and quickly absorb it, applying it to their various wants, with the result that enfeeblement quickly disappears, and the system is restored to its normal and natural state."

"The idea of Sanatogen as an aid to longevity is worth bearing in mind. This is one of its excellences in addition to its other virtues."

These words are to be found in the distinguished author's booklet entitled *The Art of Living*, in which much further instructive information is given about the preparation, Sanatogen, that has so interested the author. The publishers of the book, Messrs. F. Williams & Co., 83, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., are sending, free of cost, a specimen copy of *The Art of Living* to every *bona fide* applicant who wishes to know more about the preparation, and mentions the *Illustrated London News* in his application. Sanatogen, by the way, is sold in packets at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 5s., and 9s. 6d., and can be had from all chemists.

The late Earl of Beaconsfield,

Sir Morell Mackenzie,

Oliver Wendell Holmes,

Miss Emily Faithful,

The late Gen. W. T. Sherman,

and many other persons of distinction have testified to the remarkable efficacy of

HIMROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA

Established over a quarter of a century.

Prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout the world. It is used as an inhalation and without any after-effects.

A Free Sample and detailed Testimonials free by post. In Tins, 4s. 3d.

British Depot—45, Holborn Viaduct, London. Also of Newbery & Sons, Barclay & Sons, J. Sanger & Son, W. Edwards & Son, May, Roberts & Co., Butler & Crispe, John Thompson, Liverpool, and all Wholesale Houses.

MICHELIN

Accessories

Jack. Lightness and strength are combined in the Michelin Jack. It has a detachable handle, and worm drive. It can be manipulated with ease.

Gaiter. A rubber and canvas appliance, indispensable to the tourist. Laced on the cover after a repair, prevents any water or sand entering the cut.

The New Hinged Lever obviates all possibility of nipping the tube. Tyres of any size can be handled with ease by means of this lever.

The Forked Lever has two bent arms with roller points to facilitate insertion under the cover. It is used for the removal and replacement of security bolts and tube.

Price lists and instruction booklet can be had on application.

MICHELIN

49 - 50, Sussex Place,
South Kensington, London, S.W.

Telephone: 210 Kensington.

Telegrams: "Pneumiclin," London.

Have you seen our baby?

Gold Medals
LONDON
1900 & 1906

PURVEYORS
BY SPECIAL
APPOINTMENT
TO H.M. THE
EMPERESS
OF RUSSIA

SOLD IN
4^d PACKETS
AND
1¹/₂ & 2¹/₆ TINS



Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS

WRITE FOR "HINTS ABOUT BABY," BY A TRAINED NURSE,
POSTCARD TO JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO. FORDINGBRIDGE VIA SALISBURY.

If you want
PURE WATER
for your Children

use a

BERKEFELD FILTER

(PATENT).



This illustration shows Filter H fitted to ordinary household service pipe over sink, the cost of which is 30/- complete.

Dr. Sims Woodhead, F.R.S.E., in his report to the British Medical Journal, says: "Berkefeld Filters afford complete protection against the communication of waterborne disease."

Dr. Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E., says: "Berkefeld Filters remove all germs from water."

Ask your Chemist or Ironmonger for Catalogue, and if unobtainable, write to
THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., LTD.,
121, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

ELLIMAN'S

SOME
TESTIMONIALS



ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, on account of its curative properties, can be relied upon as the best remedy for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Backache, Cramp, Wounds, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, &c. 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/-.

THE ELLIMAN
R.E.P. BOOK

(Rubbing Eases Pain Handbook), 256 pages, Cloth Board Covers. Illustrated, 1/- post free to all parts of the world (foreign stamps accepted); or upon terms to be found upon labels affixed to cartons containing 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/-.

ELLIMAN'S
UNIVERSAL
EMBRICATION.

COMMENDING Elliman's Embrocations and
Elliman E.F.A. & R.E.P. BOOKS.
(Made from Photograph of the Original Letters.)
ELLIMAN SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c. Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE annual return of the voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ending at Easter, 1906, shows a falling-off of about a quarter of a million from the previous year; but this is fully accounted for by the fact that in 1906 the £200,000 which was raised for the new See of Birmingham and Southwark was added to the total. There are substantial increases in the amount provided for home work and for foreign missions.

The Dean of St. Paul's has been keeping his eighty-eighth birthday. Dr. Gregory has not been able to attend the Cathedral services regularly during the present winter, but hopes soon to resume his daily attendance.

The national Welsh festival is to be held next week at St. Paul's, and the Dean of Bangor will preach the sermon. The band of the Grenadier Guards will accompany the choir. To London Welshmen the celebration of St. David's Day at the Metropolitan Cathedral is always one of the most interesting events of the Church year.

The list of Lenten preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral opens with the name of the Rev. John Wakeford, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Anfield, Liverpool. This week the midday sermons are being given by the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, Vicar of St. Paul's, Portman Square. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's arrange very wisely that the clergy

whom they invite for the week-day Lenten services shall represent all schools of thought within the Church.

The Wesleyan West London Mission is to lose its able superintendent, the Rev. C. Ensor Walters, who has announced that he will retire at the end of the

The ancient church of St. Nicholas, Plumstead, has been much damaged by the recent explosion at Woolwich Arsenal. The Vicar, the Rev. J. H. Jaques, fears that the church will have to be closed for a short time. A large quantity of the ancient ceiling has fallen in, and part of one of the west-end windows was forced outwards. The church of St. Nicholas is nearly one thousand years old. V.

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

OUR Illustration gives a good idea of the recent Poona manœuvres, which were particularly interesting, in that they were carried out as nearly as possible under the conditions of modern warfare. A position length of three and a half miles was prepared with trenches, gun-emplacements, block-house, redoubt, casemates, hospital, etc., with communication throughout, and filled with dummies. This position was then attacked by the Poona division with ball cartridges, the infantry entrenching themselves as they approached by night, and bringing a heavy fire to bear upon the position by day. The advance was covered by the artillery, and eventually the main position was taken by assault with the

bayonet. When the position had been taken, the tables were turned, and the attacking force was made to retreat gradually. The official report has not yet been published, but it is believed that the percentage of hits made by the rifles will be very good.



MANŒUVRES IN WHICH BALL CARTRIDGES WERE USED: REALISTIC MIMIC WARFARE AT POONA.

FROM A SKETCH BY A BRITISH OFFICER ENGAGED IN THE MANŒUVRES.

Connexional year. He has done excellent work for twelve years in connection with this important mission, and on the death of Mr. Hughes, four years ago, he was appointed its leader. He is, in all respects, one of the most gifted of the foreign leaders of Methodism.

POPULAR

FAVOURITES

"The
Dainty Soap

For
Dainty Folk."

The popular toilet favourite, "Erasmic Soap," has received unqualified praise from many of Britain's leading favourites. Miss ISABEL JAY writes:

"I find the soap and perfume equally delightful to use, and will certainly always continue to do so."

Guaranteed absolutely pure; deliciously fragrant. Ideal for all who value a good complexion. 4d. per Tablet, 1/- per Box.

A TEST OF
"ERASMIC"

is its best Recommendation. Send us two penny stamps and we will forward, postage paid, Two Dainty Bijou Sample Tablets.

THE ERASMIC CO., Ltd., Dept. 3, Warrington.

"Erasmic" Soap

The ingredients of STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES are well known to medical men and approved by them.

BRITAIN'S HIGHEST-CLASS PRODUCTION IN VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

For Discriminating Smokers.

No. 555

4/9 per 100.

2/6 per 50. 6d. per 10.

Of all Tobacconists & Stores.

* Also packed in our patent vacuum air-tight tins for tropical climates.

STATE EXPRESS

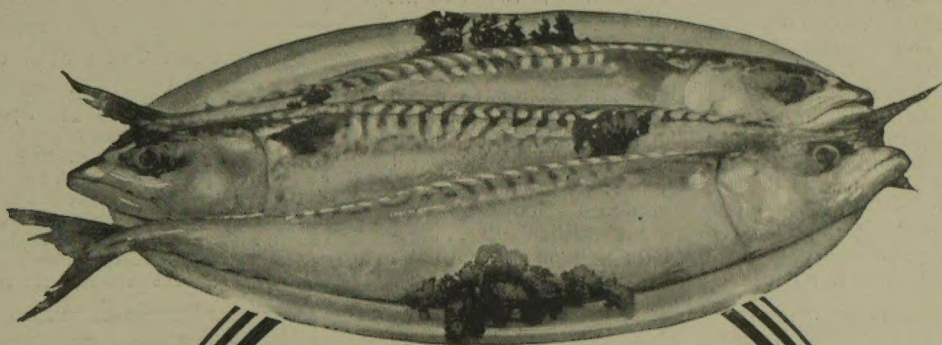
CIGARETTES.

Manufactured in London by THE ARDATH TOBACCO CO., also Sole Inventors and proprietors of the famous Ardath Smoking Mixture and "Quo Vadis" Turkish-Egyptian Cigarettes.

"LEMCO" & MILK.



Many delicate children dislike meat. Give them milk with a little Lemco stirred into it, and they will soon grow robust and strong.



FISH

hot or cold, is rendered more agreeable and appetizing by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It gives just that "finishing touch" which makes the dish Perfect.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce is the best "relish" for all kinds of meat, fish, game, or cheese, and many soups, and is a delicacy which should be on every table.

LEA & PERRINS hold the secret of the original recipe which makes the Original Worcestershire Sauce unequalled. Often imitated but never equalled.



By Royal Warrant



To H.M. THE KING.

The original & genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

Not Ordinary Cocoa

BECAUSE, while retaining all nourishing properties it is EASILY DIGESTED.

- § Those who can take no other form of cocoa can take this.
- † It is a scientific preparation, made with pure, rich, country milk.
- * No sugar or milk required, only boiling water.
- ‡ A boon to travellers, tourists and bachelors.

A wholesome, delicious beverage, made in a moment.

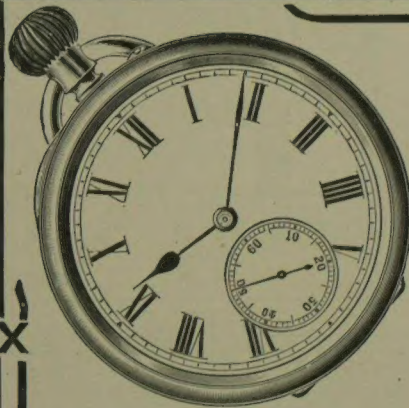
SAVORY & MOORE'S

PEPTONISED COCOA & MILK.

NUTRITIOUS, DELICIOUS, DIGESTIBLE.
Sold everywhere in tins, 2/6; half-tins, 1/6.

Send three penny stamps for Sample Tin.

SAVORY & MOORE, LTD.,
Chemists to H.M. the King & H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.
[Please mention this Paper.]



LONDON-MADE GOLD LEVER WATCH

18-ct. Gold, For £10

This watch marks a distinct advance in English Watch Manufacture, being not only English, but also London made, a guarantee of the finest workmanship. Hitherto no reliable London-made Gold Watch has been on the market at anything like the price. It is a thoroughly good watch in an 18-ct. Gold Case, an excellent timekeeper, and is guaranteed by the Company.

Gentleman's 18-ct. Gold English Keyless Lever Watch, 3-Plate Movement, Compensation Balance, Breguet Spring, Crystal, £10. Half Hunter, £12-10s. Handsomely Engraved Monogram Free of Charge.

REPAIRS
By Skilled Workmen
AT
MODERATE PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED
WATCH LIST
POST FREE.

Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Company LTD.,

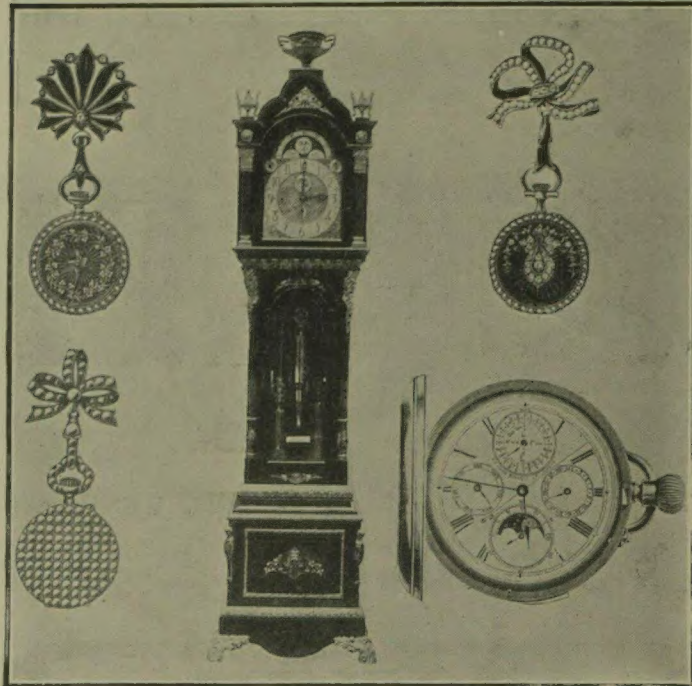
Watchmakers to the Admiralty,
112 & 110, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Feb. 3, 1876) of MR. WILLIAM GIUSEPPE GULLAND, of 30, Brunswick Terrace, Brighton, and late of 10 and 11, Lime Street, E.C., who died on Dec. 6, has been proved by Frederick S. Jackson and John James Gulland, the brother, the value of the property amounting to £74,101. Subject to the life interest of his wife, he gives his collection of Chinese porcelain and his books thereon to the South Kensington Museum, or some other museum or public institution to be selected by his executors, together with £1000 for printing catalogues and providing show-cases. He also gives £100, his house and furniture, and £150 per annum to his wife; £500 to his sister Mrs. Johnston; £500 a year and a house at Blackheath to his unmarried sisters, and the residue of his property to his children, but should he leave no issue, then for his brothers and sisters.

The will (dated June 30, 1904) of MR. ALBERT LLEWELLYN HUGHES, of 92, Lancaster Gate, and 4, Moorgate Street, who died on Jan. 20, was proved on Feb. 9 by Mrs. Katharine Hughes, the widow, and Arthur David Hughes and Ivor Edward Hughes, the brothers, the value of the estate being £96,817. Subject to the gift of £2000 and the household effects to his wife, he leaves all his property in trust to pay the income thereof to her while she remains his widow, or from one fourth thereof should she again marry. On her death or remarriage the residue is to go to his stepdaughter and his own children.

The will (dated Dec. 12, 1904) of MISS GERTRUDE APPACH, of Swattenden, Cranbrooke, Kent, who died on Oct. 23, has been proved by James Thompson and William Aldwin Soames, the value of the property amounting to £71,469. The testatrix leaves all her estate and effects to her sisters Emily and Margaret and the survivor of them for life; and then as to one fifth each to her nephews and nieces—George Francis Appach, Arthur Richard Appach, Elizabeth Anderson, and Mary Gertrude Kyd; and one fifth to the children of her deceased niece, Helen Maude Jones.



GIFTS FROM THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE AMIR OF AFGHANISTAN—REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH WORK.

The gifts were manufactured by Sir John Bennett, Ltd., 65, Cheapside, London, and were supplied to the Indian Government by them through the East India shippers, Messrs. Dickeson and Stewart. The large grandfather's clock is in a mahogany case, and chimes the Whittington and Westminster chimes on nickelled tubes. The dial, which is elaborately gilt and silvered, shows the phases of the moon. The three lady's gem pendant watches and brooches are set in pearls, diamonds, and enamel, and are fine specimens of the watchmaker's art. The gentleman's gold keyless watch is in a heavy hunting-case, has minute-repeater, perpetual calendar, and minute and seconds chronograph movement of the very highest quality and finish.

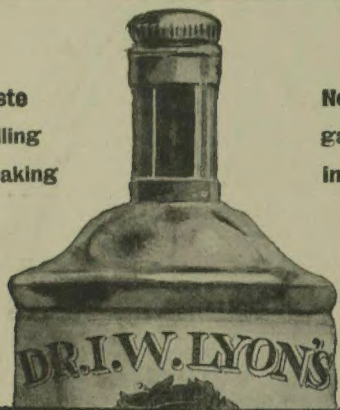
The will (dated Dec. 21, 1904) of the VERY REV. RICHARD WILLIAM RANDALL, D.D., late Dean of Chichester, of Pelham, Lindsay Road, Bournemouth, who died on Dec. 23, was proved on Feb. 2 by Colonel Richard George Bruxner-Randall, the son, and Hugh Thomas Coles, the value of the property being £27,678. Subject to the bequests of £100 each to his executors, his house at Clifton to his son Richard, and £100 each to the Chichester Diocesan Association, the English Church Union, the Church Penitentiary Association, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for Propagating the Gospel, and the Bishop of London's Fund, he leaves all his property to his wife for life. On her decease £3000 is to be paid to his daughter, Geraldine Margaret Danby; £4000 to his daughter, Mary Grace Randall; and the ultimate residue divided amongst his children—Wilhelmina Beatrice Coles, Richard George, Joseph Lowndes, and Cyril Wilberforce.

The will (dated May 13, 1890) of MR. RICHARD FORSTER MATTHEWS, of Lartington Hall, near Lartington, who died on Dec. 31, was proved on Jan. 29 by Frederick Berkley, the nephew, and Thomas Maddison, the value of the estate being £229,648. The testator gives £20,000 to his niece, Isabella Berkley; £1000 each to his sisters Mrs. Ann Harris, Mrs. Hannah Isabella Liddell, and Mrs. Barbara Berkley; £1000 to Thomas Maddison; legacies to servants; and the residue to his nephew, Frederick Berkley.

The will (dated Dec. 15, 1905) of MR. WILLIAM DRURY NATHANIEL DRURY-LOWE, of Locko Park, Derby, who died on Aug. 31, has been proved by Lady Lucy Jane Drury Lowe, the widow, William Drury Drury-Lowe, the son, Godfrey Mosley, and Mark Fryar, the value of the unsettled estate being £98,097. He gives £1000, an annuity of £300, and the household furniture, to his wife; £200 a year to each of his sons John Alfred, Robert Charles, and Edward Nathaniel, for life, and then £5000 for their respective children; £100 per annum each to his daughters Lucy Anne, Dorothy, and Grace, and £1500

(Continued overleaf.)

No waste
No spilling
No breaking



No ruined
garments
in travel

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder

Cleanses, Preserves, and Beautifies the Teeth without injury; imparts a Natural Fragrance to the Breath.

Sold by all Chemists in dainty blue enamelled metal boxes, with Dr. Lyon's patent measuring tube. Very convenient for Tourists. Price 1/-.

Prepared by the eminent Dental Surgeon,

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

242, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

Game, Chops, Steaks, Cutlets, Cold Meats,
etc., are rendered specially appetising by
a sprinkle of

LAZENBY'S (The only original) HARVEY'S SAUCE

Excellent also with any kind of fish.



THE "SWAN" FOUNTAIN PEN

Makes writing a pleasure. It is always ready for use, runs smoothly, and so assists the flow of thought. An indispensable companion to all who write. Satisfaction is warranted. If you don't like it, exchange it or have your money back.

Prices: 10/6, 16/6 & 25/-,
up to £20.

Sold by Stationers & Jewellers. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

MABIE, TODD & BARD,

Head Office: 79 & 80, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.;
93, Cheapside, E.C., and 95a, Regent Street, W., LONDON;
3, Exchange St., MANCHESTER; Brentano's, PARIS;
and at BRUSSELS, NEW YORK and CHICAGO.

Don't bewail a lost appetite—find it in a tin of "SKIPPER" Sardines. Some foods please the palate but offend the digestion. "SKIPPER" Sardines please both.

"SKIPPER" Sardines

are silvery, scaleless "fishlets"—practically boneless. Try a little tin of twenty. Gently but firmly ask for "SKIPPER." Substitutes disappoint.

Sixpence and your grocer's name and address will bring you a tin post free if he has not got them.

Write **ANGUS WATSON & CO.**

(Dept. 14), **NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

Canners—CHR. BJELLAND & Co., Stavanger, Norway.



PRICE'S



FOR DINING & DRAWING ROOMS



CANDLES.



FOR USE UNDER SHADES

CAN SOAP AID BEAUTY?

It all depends upon the soap. Nothing is more certain than the fact that innumerable people ruin their complexions and make their hands red and rough by using the wrong soap. There are so many soaps made of inferior, even if not unwholesome, materials, that the public is liable to be misled. Such soaps contain excess of fat or excess of alkali, and it must be remembered that no colour, scent, prettily decorated wrapper, or fancy box will render bad soap anything but bad, or prevent its working havoc with the complexion. A good soap, on the other hand, will keep the skin in perfect condition, soft, smooth, supple, free from pimples and blackheads, redness, roughness, or other such unpleasant blemishes which spoil its beauty. That is why "Pynozone Soap" is so strongly recommended. It is an ideal soap for toilet, nursery, bath, sick-room, or shampooing, and the favour it has already met with at the hands of the public is not greater than its undoubted and undeniable merits deserve.

"Pynozone Soap" is the highest point which scientific soap-making has reached. It is made by the very latest and most improved methods; the materials are absolutely pure, and include nothing that can by any chance injure the most tender and sensitive skin. Not only is this true, but "Pynozone Soap" possesses the great advantage that in addition to cleansing the *surface* of the skin it also cleanses and opens the *pores*, and therefore enables them to do their work thoroughly; obviously, the result of this will be to improve the health of the skin and also that of the system generally. Skin-breathing is as important as lung-breathing, and if the pores get sealed up it is impossible either that the skin should be healthy and beautiful or that your health generally should be what it ought to be.

Pynozone Soap: The Ideal Toilet Soap.

When "Pynozone Soap" was first made, the idea was to prepare a perfect soap, made of absolutely pure materials, and in exactly the right proportions, and the makers believe,

and those who have tried "Pynozone Soap" agree with them, that they have produced just what was needed. They are quite certain that no one need ask for a better soap than "Pynozone Soap," or one of which the influence upon the complexion is more beneficial. Every

user of "Pynozone Soap" may rest assured that its regular use will keep all the functions of the skin in healthy activity, and that pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness, and greasiness of the skin will be prevented by its use. A. E. R., Great Malvern, writes:—"I consider 'Pynozone Soap' one of the best I have ever used, particularly suitable for tender skins, and delightful for use in a sick-room on account of the pleasant odour."

A Fragrant Bath Soap.

It is specially desirable that soap used for the bath should cleanse the pores thoroughly as well as the surface. That is one of the great advantages of the Turkish bath, and that is one of the reasons why there is such a feeling of freshness and freedom after a Turkish bath. The pores are opened and their activities are stimulated, and that is the simple reason why a "Pynozone Soap" bath is so remarkably exhilarating and so refreshing when one is tired and overwrought. "Pynozone Soap" lathers beautifully in either hot, cold, or tepid water, and



No Soap but "Pynozone" should ever be used in the Nursery.

it is, therefore, economical in use. R. J. E., Belfast, writes:—"Pynozone Soap" imparts to the skin the smooth freshness peculiar to youth. It renders the hair soft and silky and gives it a delicate scent."

The Correct Nursery Soap.

No thinking person can fail to see the supreme importance of using the right soap in the nursery. The skin of young children, and especially of babies, is so tender and sensitive, that not only does the use of the soap containing free alkali produce acute discomfort, but it ruins the colour and freshness of the skin and hair, and makes it harsh and ugly. None would use soaps containing free alkali for delicate fabrics or ethereal-looking lace or embroidery; how infinitely more careful should mothers and nurses be with regard to the soap they use in the nursery. "Pynozone Soap" satisfies every requirement of the nursery, and may be used with the most complete confidence. Mrs. J. H., Weston-super-Mare, writes:—"Pynozone Soap" is simply lovely. It is so soft and sweet-smelling."

Should Always Be Used for Shampooing.

It is really remarkable to notice the number of preparations that are offered to the public for the cure of baldness or loss of hair, while, at the same time, little is done in the way of advising people how to preserve their hair. To a great extent, the health and vigour of the hair depend upon the health of the scalp, and it must be obvious to everyone that, if the scalp be unhealthy, it is most unlikely that the hair can flourish or be strong. The regular use of "Pynozone Soap" for shampooing will do much to keep the scalp in good condition, and so promote the growth of the hair. There is no soap that can compare with "Pynozone Soap" for shampooing, as it cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, puts life into the hair itself, and its use for shampooing will be found to act admirably in preventing baldness. D. B., Aberdeen, writes:—"Pynozone Soap" is splendid for the skin; and is a very good soap for the hair, making it soft and silky."



The use of "Pynozone Soap" for the bath doubles your pleasure.

Indispensable in the Sick-Room.

Everyone recognises the fact that a nice, soothing, pleasant, refreshing, and fragrant soap is needed in the sick-room. So-called scented soaps, with their heavy odours, are quite out of the question, but "Pynozone Soap" is just the thing required. It cannot hurt the most tender or sensitive skin, whilst its invigorating perfume brings a breath from the pines right into the sick-room, and is as grateful to the patient as it is to the nurse. E. E. R., Great Malvern, writes:—"Pynozone Soap" is particularly suitable for tender skins, and delightful for use in a sick-room on account of the pleasant odour."

Do You Use "Pynozone Soap"?

The makers know "Pynozone Soap" is right. Hundreds of users of it have written to say how much they appreciate it, and the firm want you to give it a trial. Take good advice and do so to-day. "Pynozone Soap" is sold by all Chemists and Stores in tablets at 6d., or three in a box for 1s. 6d. Obtainable from all branches of Boots', Cash Chemists, or direct from the Pynozone Company, Castle Road, Kentish Town, London. Impress the name on your mind, "Pynozone Soap" (pine and ozone), and make sure that you get it.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE

For Searches and Authentic Information respecting



ARMORIAL BEARINGS and FAMILY DESCENTS.

Also for the Artistic Production of

Heraldic Painting, Engraving, & Stationery.

Interesting Genealogical Pamphlet post free.

92, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Formerly 25, Cranbourne Street.

Gold Seals, Signet Rings, Desk Seals, Book Plates, Note-paper Dies

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA'S THERMOMETERS.

The New Pattern Steel Frame

HORTICULTURAL THERMOMETER.



Registering the Greatest Cold in the absence of the observer.

3s. 6d.

Post Free in the United Kingdom.

NEW CATALOGUE of Thermometers for indoor and outdoor use sent post free on application to

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA,

38, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C.

Branches—45, CORNHILL, & 122, REGENT STREET.



Many hundreds of these patent holders are in use. They are indispensable to all who shave with the Gillette Safety Razor.

ALL USERS OF THE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

should have one of DREW'S PATENT BLADE HOLDERS for sharpening blades that have become dull in use. The keenest edge can be obtained in A FEW SECONDS by stropping on an ordinary strop.

Patent holder and instructions by return on receipt of Postal Order for 5s., of the Inventors and Sole Makers, DREW & SONS, PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W.

"G. B." SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE

"G.B."

"G.B."

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE (Patented). The only chocolate dissolved instantaneously in hot water or milk, and therefore prepared much faster than cocoa.

The promptness of its preparation, its low price, and its high quality make it far superior to any chocolate or cocoa.

The ordinary powder cocoa, which is deprived of its cocoa butter, is not nutritive, but the "G.B." Soluble Chocolate is nutritive because none of its butter has been removed from it.

Moreover, it is highly digestive, because the process of its manufacture is perfectly natural.

THE

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE (Patented). Prepared by Guérin-Boutron, Paris.

Wholesale: Batger and Co., London, E.



All you want

to keep your
Teeth Sound
and
White,
Prevent Decay
and
Sweeten the Breath,

is a good Brush and

**Rowland's
ODONTO**
"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. ROWLAND & SONS, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

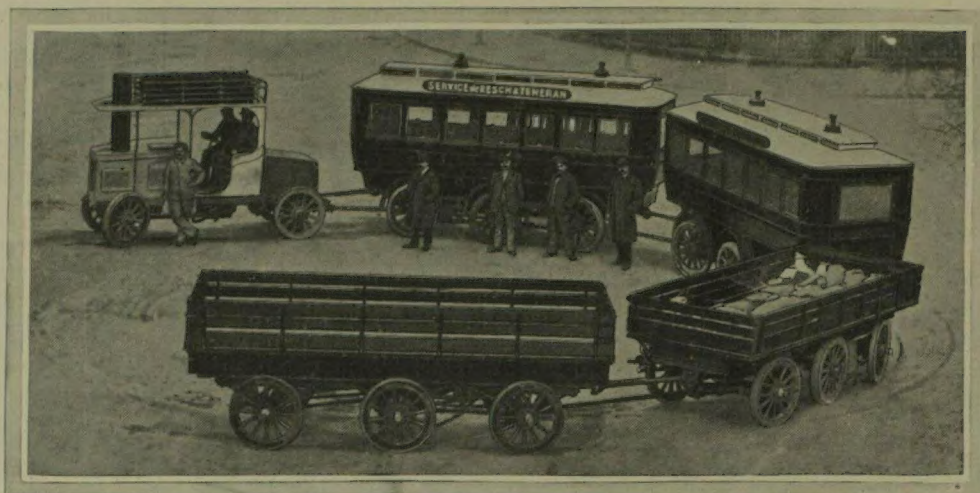
KEEP **Zam-Buk** HANDY!
"RUB IT IN"

for their children; £500 to his lady nurse, M. A. Jeans; £500 to his brother, Colonel Robert Drury-Lowe; £500 to Mary Fryar; and legacies to servants. All his freehold and leasehold collieries and the residue of his property are to follow the trusts of his settled Locko Park estate.

The will (dated July 16, 1902) of the HON. AUBERON EDWARD WILLIAM MOLYNEUX HERBERT, of Old House, Ringwood, Hants, who died on Nov. 5, has been proved by Arthur Moss, who has sworn the value of the property at £18,144. He gives £1000 and a house and the contents at Picket Post to his son Auberon Thomas, and the residue of his property to his daughter Nan Ino Herbert.

The following are other important wills now proved—

Mrs. Eliza Cundey, 2, Hyde Park Square £90,426
Major-General David McGill Crichton - Maitland, late Grenadier Guards, Winchfield House, Winchfield . . . £81,330
Mr. Robert Alers Hankey, 1, Chesham Place, Brighton . . £78,112
Mr. William Geale Wyhants, Pembroke Road, Dublin, late Registrar of the Court of Appeal in Ireland. . . £57,777



A TRAIN THAT RUNS ON THE ROAD: THE RENARD MOTOR-TRAIN MAKING A SHARP TURN.

"The Renard Road Train" was successfully exhibited before a number of Government officials, business men, and other experts the other day. It consists of a tractor, or "locomotor"—which is simply a powerful motor-vehicle, using petrol, steam, or oil fuel—and a series of six-wheeled trucks, having the centre pair of wheels in each case driven by the engine of the locomotor, through the medium of a differential gear and a system of flexible couplings. The invention is destined to be of considerable use in carrying goods, for military transport purposes, and similar objects.

Mr. Edwin Fearn Grimley, Showell Green, Yardley, Worcester £70,302
Mr. Henry Herschel Emanuel, 16, Portland Terrace, Southampton £56,066
Mr. Edwin Clephan, 110, Regent Road, Leicester . £72,177
Mr. Herbert John Robinson, Sharnden, Mayfield, Sussex £51,151

Motorists will be interested to know that the King's Renault car has been fitted with Michelin tyres. The Michelin firm is to be congratulated on being "Patronised by Royalty."

It is anticipated that the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, to be held this year at Lincoln, will prove most successful. Apart from the fact that the condition of trade will have an important bearing on the issue, the picturesque and interesting city will of itself contribute largely in attracting visitors from all parts. The development of Lincoln's traffic has, of late, been very great, and to meet the requirements the Great Central Company decided some time ago to erect a new goods warehouse and install a large yard, complete with the latest appointments, for the special class of goods dealt with at Lincoln.

Hooping-Cough

CROUP

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine

ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

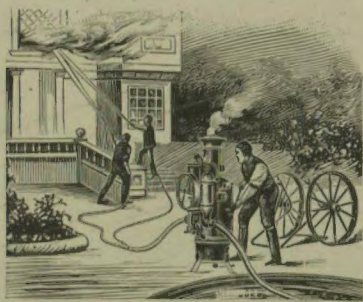
will also be found very efficacious in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO AND RHEUMATISM

Price 5/- per Bottle, of all Chemists.

W. EDWARDS & SON, 157, Queen Victoria St. London, Eng.
New York—Fougera & Co., 90, Beekman St.

MERRYWEATHERS' PORTABLE

"VALIANT" Steam Pump And ESTATE FIRE ENGINE.



"VALIANT" AS FIRE ENGINE.

Adapted for every kind of Pumping Work, including Water Supply for Domestic Purposes. Can also be fitted with Flat Fly-Wheel for driving Light Machinery.

WEIGHT only 6½ cwt., the **LIGHTEST PUMP** on the Market.

Thousands in use in all parts of the World.

Write for Illustrated Pamphlet, No. 738 M.L.N.

63, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.



NO MORE ASTHMA

FROM THIS MOMENT.

Awarded one hundred thousand francs. Gold and Silver Medals, and admitted to be unrivalled. Particulars gratis and post free from DR. CLERY, 53, BOULEVARD ST. MARTIN, PARIS. DEPOT: WILCOX, JOZEAU, AND CO., 49, Haymarket, London, S.W.



FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

Is the **BEST LIQUID DENTIFRICE** in the World.

PREVENTS the DECAY of the TEETH.

RENDERS THE TEETH PEARLY WHITE.

Is partly composed of Honey, and Extracts from Sweet Herbs and Plants.

IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DELICIOUS TO THE TASTE.

Of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World, 2/6 per Bottle.

TO LADIES. All the most beautiful Women use



CRÈME SIMON

Mme ADELINA PATTI says: « Have found it very good indeed ».

For restoring and beautifying the complexion **it is unequalled.**

Chaps, Redness, Roughness, Sunburn, disappear, **as if by magic.**

Price: 1/3, 2/6 and 4/- per Pot. 4/3 per Tube.

Use also **POUDRE SIMON**, REFINED, DELIGHTFUL, PURE.

Of all Chemists, Hairdressers, Perfumers and Stores.

J. SIMON, 59, Faubourg St-Martin, Paris 10e.

MERTENS, 64, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. LONDON.



Southalls' Compressed Towels

are specially designed for Ladies when travelling.

The tiny silver packets, 2½ inches long, into which they are scientifically compressed, contain a full size towel—as soft, as absorbent, and as comfortable as only Southalls' Towels can be—with Southalls' Patent Attachment. Size A, 1d. Size B, 1½d. Size C, 2d. From all Drapers, Ladies' Outfitters, and Chemists. A Sample Packet, containing four "A," three "B," and two "C," will be sent post free for 1s. from

The Lady Manager, Bull Street, Birmingham.

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, LTD., BELFAST.
REGENT ST. & CHEAPSIDE, LONDON; and LIVERPOOL.

Manufacturers to His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

CAMBRIC

POCKET

Handkerchiefs

SAMPLES & PRICE LISTS POST FREE

N.B.—To Prevent Delay, all Letter Orders and Inquiries for Samples of these Goods should be sent direct to Belfast.

ELECTRO SILICON

Unequalled for
Cleaning and Polishing
SILVERWARE.

Send your address for a **FREE SAMPLE**, or 6d. in stamps for a full sized box.

Sold by Grocers and Stores, 6d. per box.

Fassett & Johnson, Agents, 31a, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

HINDE'S

Circumstances alter cases.
Hinde's Wavers alter faces.

real hair
savers.

WAYERS

LLOYD'S IN TUBES, 1s. 6d. & 3s. each.

THE ORIGINAL EUXESIS

FOR EASY SHAVING.

WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE EUXESIS is printed with

Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground, and bears this TRADE

MARK—

R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., the Proprietors, bought the business, with the receipt, trade mark, and goodwill, from the Executrix of the late A. S. Lloyd.

The genuine is now manufactured ONLY at their Factory.

From all Chemists, Hairdressers, &c.

Wholesale only: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd.,

Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C.



OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS.

BEETHAM'S

LAROLA

REGD.

LAIT

INVALUABLE FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

Entirely Removes and Prevents all ROUGHNESS, REDNESS, IRRITATION, CHAPS, &c., and

KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT, SMOOTH AND WHITE AT ALL SEASONS.

Delightfully SOOTHING and REFRESHING after Walking, Golfing, Cycling, Motoring, Dancing, &c.

Bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. each. Of all Chemists and Stores. M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM.

BOULTON & PAUL, LTD.,

Conservatories.
Vineries, Peach Houses,
NORWICH.

Heatings in all Branches.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WAITED UPON BY APPOINTMENT.

W. R. ARCHES, DFLT.